

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-against-

CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 05-11598 WGY

THREE-JUDGE PANEL: WGY, SL, PS

MOTION FOR LEAVE OF COURT TO FILE BRIEF *AMICUS CURIAE*

Individual citizen voters Siu Tsang, Qiu Qing Yu, Yung Lau, and Tse Ngar Cho, as well as the Chinese Progressive Association and the Chinatown Resident Association and New England Chapter of Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc. (collectively, the “Chinese American Organizations and Voters”), hereby move this Court for leave to file a brief *amicus curiae* for the purpose of aiding the Court in its disposition of the United States’ “Unopposed Motion to Clarify Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement” (Docket No. 72, filed on May 24, 2007) (hereinafter, the “Motion to Clarify”).

Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho are each naturalized citizens of the United States and registered voters residing in the City of Boston. Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho have each experienced difficulties voting in elections due to their limited proficiency in the English language, and have each benefited from the City of Boston’s use of translated/transliterated Chinese ballots.

The Chinese Progressive Association (“CPA”) is a non-partisan, community-based, membership organization located in the City of Boston. For many years, CPA has promoted the involvement of limited-English-proficient citizens in the electoral process and has provided services to limited-English-proficient citizens. CPA aims to protect the rights of its constituents under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Chinatown Resident Association (“CRA”) is a representative, non-partisan, Chinese American community organization located in the City of Boston. The members of CRA’s steering committee represent each of the individual areas within Boston’s Chinatown. CRA organizes and advocates on behalf of the residents of Boston’s Chinatown and seeks to protect the rights of its constituents under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Organization of Chinese Americans (“OCA”) is a national member-based organization dedicated to advancing the social, political and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Americans in the United States. OCA was founded in 1973 and is based in Washington, D.C. The New England Chapter of OCA was founded in 1981 and is based in Belmont, Massachusetts. The New England Chapter of OCA (“OCA New England”) represents and advances the goals of OCA in the New England region.

The Chinese American Organizations and Voters have an interest in this matter because they are limited-English-proficient voters in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or represent a constituency of limited-English-proficient voters in the Commonwealth. In recent elections, Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho have each personally experienced difficulties that would be ameliorated if the Court granted the United States’ Motion to Clarify. In spite of the barriers they have encountered exercising their right to vote, Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho plan to vote in future elections. Understandably, Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho wish to do so by using a ballot and other voting materials that have been

translated/transliterated into Chinese, so that they can exercise their right to vote without undue burdens or obstacles.

Furthermore, three of the Chinese American Organizations and Voters – CPA, CRA and Mr. Tsang – have an interest in this matter because they have been actively involved in this litigation from the outset, including previously appearing before this Court as proposed intervenors in this matter. CPA, CRA and Mr. Tsang were involved in the events leading up to the negotiation and approval of the Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement, dated September 15, 2005, as amended by an order of the Court dated October 18, 2005 (the “Settlement Agreement”) between the City of Boston (the “City”) and the United States Department of Justice (the “DOJ”). This involvement included assisting in the development of the factual record to support the relief sought in this lawsuit by providing declarations regarding difficulties in exercising the right to vote, as well as discussions with the parties to the lawsuit regarding the structure and scope of the Settlement Agreement. And, since the approval of the Settlement Agreement, these organizations, as well as their counsel, have been involved in monitoring elections and the City’s compliance with the Settlement Agreement.

In addition, the proposed *amici curiae* bring particular knowledge regarding the translation/transliteration of names from English to Chinese that is relevant to the matter before the Court. CPA, CRA and OCA New England have extensive experience with the processes of translation and transliteration from Chinese to English. Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho, as individual voters, have unique and important perspectives to contribute as representatives of the segment of the public for whose benefit these measures are intended: the limited-English-proficient, Chinese-speaking voter residing in the City of Boston.

Rule 29 of the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure governs the filing of a brief *amicus curiae* at the appellate level, but there is no analogous rule in the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure applicable to courts at the trial level. It is widely held, however, that a trial court has broad discretion over the decision whether to allow a non-party to participate as an *amicus curiae*. Ellsworth Assocs., Inc. v. United States, 917 F.Supp. 841 (D.D.C. 1996). Courts have held that “[t]here are no strict prerequisites that must be established prior to qualifying for amicus status.” In re Roxford Foods, 790 F. Supp. 987, 997 (E.D.Cal. 1991) (quoting United States v. Louisiana, 751 F.Supp. 608, 620 (E.D.La. 1990)). A non-party will normally be allowed to file a brief *amicus curiae* when that non-party has an interest in the litigation and the brief is relevant to the issues before the Court, In re Dow Corning Corp., 255 B.R. 445, 465 (E.D.Mich. 2000), or when the non-party has “unique information or perspective that can help the court beyond the help that the lawyers for the parties are able to provide,” CARE v. DeRuyter Bros. Dairy, 54 F.Supp.2d 974, 975 (E.D.Wash. 1999).

As a result of their prior involvement in this case as proposed intervenors; their role in the negotiation and approval of the Settlement Agreement; their on-going activities in connection with the monitoring and implementation of the Settlement Agreement; and their unique perspectives as organizations involved with and individuals from the group that will be directly affected by the resolution of the matters before the Court, the Chinese American Organizations and Voters easily satisfy the requirements to be allowed to participate as *amici curiae*.

Compliance with Local Rule 7.1(a)(2)

Counsel hereby certifies that prior to filing this motion, one of the counsel to the proposed *amici curiae* contacted counsel for each of the United States of America, the City of Boston, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to inquire whether the parties would consent to the relief sought in this motion. Counsel to the United States of America provided that party's consent; counsel to the other two parties stated they would need to consult with their client, and as of the filing of this motion had neither consented to, nor indicated any opposition to, the relief sought in this motion.

Conclusion

For the foregoing reasons, the Asian American Movants request that the Court grant this motion for leave to file the attached brief *amicus curiae*.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Dated: July 24, 2007

/s/ Glenn D. Magpantay

GLENN D. MAGPANTAY
(admitted *pro hac vice* in this case)

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Cynthia Mark, hereby certify that the foregoing motion with all accompanying documents filed through the ECF system will be sent electronically to the registered participants as identified on the Notice of Electronic Filing (NEF) and paper copies will be sent to those individuals indicated as non-registered participants on July 24, 2007.

/s/ Cynthia Mark
Attorney for Proposed amici curiae

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

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Civil Action No. 05-11598 WGY

THREE-JUDGE PANEL: WGY, SL, PS

**BRIEF OF CHINESE PROGRESSIVE ASSOCIATION,
CHINATOWN RESIDENT ASSOCIATION, NEW ENGLAND
CHAPTER OF ORGANIZATION OF CHINESE AMERICANS, INC., SIU TSANG,
QIU QING YU, YUNG LAU AND TSE NGAR CHO AS *AMICI CURIAE***

Chinese Progressive Association, Chinatown Resident Association, New England Chapter of Organization of Chinese Americans, Inc., Siu Tsang, Qiu Qing Yu, Yung Lau, and Tse Ngar Cho (collectively, the “Chinese American Organizations and Voters”) respectfully submit this *amicus* brief.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

The right to vote is fundamental to our democratic system, and the commitment to protecting that right should extend to each and every American citizen eligible to vote, including Chinese American citizens.

Chinese Americans are a growing segment of the Massachusetts electorate, but many are limited-English proficient (“LEP”) and need assistance in order to exercise their right to vote. Fortunately, the federal Voting Rights Act mandates exactly the assistance that these voters in Boston need, particularly including the translation of all voting materials into Chinese.

It is crucial that candidates' names be translated/transliterated¹ into Chinese on the ballots if the LEP Chinese American voters in Boston are to be able to participate in the elections. The United States Department of Justice, the City of Boston, and the Chinese American Organizations and Voters all recognize this need, and accordingly the settlement approved by this Court nearly two years ago creates a framework to help ensure that LEP Chinese American voters receive a ballot that they can read and understand.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts (the "Secretary") opposes printing ballots for upcoming federal and state elections that are fully translated into Chinese, on the basis of unfounded concerns that translation/transliteration of English names into Chinese is inherently imprecise and may confuse and/or unfairly influence voters. Implicit in the Secretary's argument is a view that LEP voters either lack the commitment to the electoral process to know who the candidates are, or lack the intelligence to understand that the Chinese characters represent English names and are not describing the qualities of the candidates – that these voters are either lazy, or gullible. The Secretary's position was raised – and rejected – more than a decade ago in other states.² It should meet the same fate here.

¹ When a document is translated from English into Chinese, proper nouns (such as names) that do not have a meaning in English are translated into Chinese by the process of "transliteration," in which the sounds that compose the English word are represented by Chinese characters

² For example, the New York City Board of Elections first opposed transliterating names on ballots in the early 1990's. *The New York Times* delivered an editorial rebuke of the Board of Elections' inaction under the Voting Rights Act, saying "That sounds like the foot-dragging bureaucratic arguments that have been raised all over America at one time or another against giving minorities their rights. It is no excuse for not obeying the law." Minority Rights in the Voting Booth, N.Y. Times, Aug. 19, 1994, at A26. Eventually, the Board of Elections agreed to provide fully translated ballots in voting machines with candidate names in Chinese, and has continued to do so in every election for the past thirteen years without controversy.

BACKGROUND

Chinese Progressive Association (“CPA”) is a representative, non-partisan, community-based, membership organization located in the City of Boston. Among other activities, CPA has promoted the involvement of limited-English-proficient citizens in the electoral process and has provided services to limited-English-proficient citizens. CPA aims to protect the rights of its constituents under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Chinatown Resident Association (“CRA”) is a representative, non-partisan Chinese American community organization located in the City of Boston. CRA organizes and advocates on behalf of the residents of Boston’s Chinatown. It desires to protect the rights of its constituents under the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

The Organization of Chinese Americans (“OCA”) is a national member-based organization dedicated to advancing the social, political and economic well-being of Asian Pacific Americans in the United States. OCA was founded in 1973 and is based in Washington, D.C. The New England Chapter of OCA was founded in 1981 and is based in Belmont, Massachusetts. The New England Chapter of OCA (“OCA New England”) represents and advances the goals of OCA in the New England region.

Mr. Tsang, Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau and Mr. Cho are naturalized citizens of the United States and registered voters residing in the City of Boston. Each have experienced difficulties voting in elections due to their limited proficiency in the English language, and have found the availability of translated/transliterated ballots in elections run by the City of Boston greatly enhances their ability to vote. They desire to participate fully in the electoral process equally with other citizens, and to exercise their voting rights by the use of voting materials and ballots written in a language that they can understand.

CPA, CRA and Mr. Tsang, among others, sought to intervene in this case shortly after it was filed in July, 2005, and were involved in the events leading up to the negotiation and approval of the Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement, dated September 15, 2005, as amended by an order of the Court dated October 18, 2005 (the “Settlement Agreement”) between the City of Boston (the “City”) and the United States Department of Justice (the “DOJ”). This involvement included assisting in the development of the factual record to support the relief sought in this lawsuit by providing declarations regarding difficulties in exercising the right to vote, as well as discussions with the parties to the lawsuit regarding the structure and scope of the Settlement Agreement. The Ms. Yu, Mr. Lau, Mr. Cho and OCA New England join with CPA, CRA and Mr. Tsang in filing this *amicus* brief to continue the effort of advancing language equality in the voting process, as provided for under federal law.

Further background as to the procedural posture of this case and the intervention of the Secretary in the present motion is contained in the pleadings filed by the DOJ and the Secretary. The Chinese American Organizations and Voters generally refer to that background information to the extent necessary.

DISCUSSION

Translation/Transliteration of Candidate Names Is Required Under the Settlement Agreement

There can be no doubt that the Settlement Agreement requires the translation/transliteration of candidate names into Chinese. Not only do the parties to the Settlement Agreement – the DOJ and the City – agree that this is required,³ but the course of conduct since the approval of the Settlement Agreement unequivocally demonstrates that this was the intention of the parties.

³ See Motion to Clarify at 2.

The Chinese American Organizations and Voters are uniquely positioned to comment on the meaning of the Settlement Agreement. All of them have personal and/or organizational experience with the issues that are addressed by the Settlement Agreement.

Further, the CPA and CRA sought to intervene in the lawsuit to make sure any settlement adequately protected their rights, as demonstrated by their proposed complaint in intervention. They supported the Settlement Agreement precisely because it provided for a fully bilingual ballot, as their counsel was informed by the DOJ that, among other things, the Chinese translation/transliteration of candidates' names would be required. And, they have assisted the City and the DOJ in the effort to achieve a full implementation of the Settlement Agreement.

Indeed, it is the events since the approval of the Settlement Agreement that provide the clearest evidence of what the Settlement Agreement requires:

- The November 8, 2005 City elections were the first elections to be held after the approval of the Settlement Agreement. In a letter to the City's Election Department dated January 5, 2006 regarding observations of the November 8 elections, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund ("AALDEF"), co-counsel to the Chinese American Organizations and Voters, noted that the ballots did not include transliterations of candidates' names in Chinese, but recognized that the City had had a short time frame in which to prepare for that election. See Letter dated January 5, 2006, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit "A." AALDEF noted the expectation that future ballots would contain transliterated names. Id. at 4.
- In a letter dated October 10, 2006, AALDEF submitted to the Election Department its observations of the September 19, 2006 primary elections, and again noted that the ballots at those elections did not contain transliterated candidates' names in Chinese. See Letter dated October 10, 2006, to Election Department, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit "B." Specifically, AALDEF reported to the Election Department that "[w]ithout the transliterated names, voters had difficulty identifying their candidates of choice," and that the omission "represents a major concern for our community and must be rectified." Id. at 2.
- In another letter, also dated October 10, 2006, AALDEF reported to the Elections Division of the office of the Secretary that ballots at the September 19, 2006 Massachusetts primary elections did not contain transliterated candidates' names

in Chinese. See Letter dated October 10, 2006, to Elections Division of Secretary of the Commonwealth, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit “C.” In that letter, AALDEF noted that in a conversation with John Tanner, the Chief of the Voting Section of the U.S. Department of Justice on or around September 15, 2005, AALDEF and its clients were assured that the Settlement Agreement required the transliteration of the candidates’ names. Id. at 2.

- In a letter dated January 12, 2007, AALDEF again submitted to the Election Department its observations of the November 7, 2006 general elections, including the absence of translated/transliterated candidate names in Chinese. See Letter dated January 12, 2007, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit “D.”
- Finally, in the April 17, 2007 special preliminary election for Boston City Councilor District 2, the City provided translated/transliterated candidate names on the ballots. AALDEF has commended the City for its compliance with the Settlement Agreement. See Letter dated May 29, 2007, a copy of which is annexed hereto as Exhibit “E.” Candidate names were again translated/transliterated into Chinese at the subsequent May 15, 2007 special final municipal election.

The Settlement Agreement requires the translation of ballots into Chinese – which means the transliteration of candidates names – as demonstrated by the efforts of the City since the approval of the Settlement Agreement.

Translation/Transliteration of Candidate Names Will Not Cause Confusion or Unfairly Influence LEP Chinese American Voters

The Secretary’s concerns about the potential negative effects of the translation/transliteration of English names into Chinese are unfounded. The inclusion of translated/transliterated candidate names on the ballot will not confuse or unfairly influence LEP Chinese American voters. Just the opposite is true: it is the lack of these translated/transliterated names that poses challenges to the fairness of the electoral process.

LEP Chinese American voters typically know the candidates by their translated/transliterated names, and not by their English names. These names appear in Chinese-language media outlets, advertising, public notices, and campaign literature. AALDEF’s exit poll in 2004 found that more than half (54%) of all Massachusetts Asian American voters turned

to ethnic media outlets, rather than mainstream media outlets, for their main source of news about politics and community issues. More than a third (35%) of voters got their news from ethnic media sources in Asian languages.⁴ The Chinese-language newspaper *World Journal*, for example, has a Boston-area circulation of 30,000 readers, and regularly translates/transliterates names from English to Chinese. The process by which the *World Journal* translates candidates' names is discussed in detail in the declaration of Joe Wei, the National Desk Editor of the *World Journal*, which has been filed contemporaneously with this brief (annexed hereto as Attachment "A"). Because of the manner in which Asian Americans receive political and candidate information, the translation/transliterations of candidate names on ballots is critical to ensure LEP Chinese American voters can identify on the ballot the candidates for whom they wish to vote.

The Secretary's concerns about the "meaning" that is conveyed by a candidate's translated/transliterated name evidence a lack of understanding of the practice of translation/transliteration. Although each character used to develop a translated/transliterated name individually has a meaning, together the characters of a translated/transliterated name *do not* convey meanings and are certainly not understood to be characteristics of a particular person. Just as an English-speaking voter would not believe that Mr. Green is a green man and therefore undeserving of his/her vote, a Chinese-speaking person would not think that Mitt Romney (transliterated as Rice Clear Nun) is a nun who eats clear rice and thus undeserving of his/her vote. Chinese is read contextually and each character is read in light of other characters surrounding it. A string of words that have no meaning when read together, followed by an

⁴ Indeed, Congress recognized the significance of Asian-language media outlets in requiring language assistance to the vote through the Voting Right Act. S. REP. NO. 94-295, at 33 (1975). 28 C.F.R. § 55.18 (e) (2006).

English name in parenthesis, would be read by a Chinese-speaking individual to be just that—a name. Issues associated with the translation/transliteration of names are discussed in more detail in the Declaration of Yilu Ma, a professional interpreter with over 20 years experience, which is filed contemporaneously with this brief (annexed hereto as Attachment “B”).

Both the importance of the translation/transliteration of candidate names, and the lack of any credible concern regarding confusion, is amply demonstrated by looking at other jurisdictions that are covered under Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act for Chinese. Election officials in Alameda, Los Angeles, Orange, San Francisco and Santa Clara counties in California, and New York, Kings and Queens counties in New York, all provide translation/transliteration of candidate names, and have done so for many election cycles with no meaningful controversy or dispute.

Proposed Methodology for Translation/Transliteration of Candidate Names

Any concerns by the Secretary regarding the process of the translation/transliteration of candidate names into Chinese may be addressed by the adoption of commonly-used methods for translating/transliterating candidate names on ballots for state and federal elections.

AALDEF recommended this methodology to the Boston Election Department in a letter on January 12, 2007, and the City used this methodology for its Special Preliminary Election on April 17, 2007. A similar methodology is also employed by the New York City Board of Elections for its compliance with Section 203 of the Voting Rights Act for Chinese language assistance. The methodology is as follows:

- First, standard translations of candidates’ first names and common last names are applied. Many common English names (such as John, Patrick, William, Michelle, and Christine), common last names, and last names which are derivatives of common first names (such as Johnson, Jones, Smith, and Williams) already have

widely accepted translations. These can be found in many English-to-Chinese dictionaries.

- Second, uncommon surnames, such as “Romney” or “Dukakis,” are transliterated. Standard phonetic transliterations of vowels and consonants are used to devise the Chinese characters. The sets of characters approximate the sounds of the names. Proposed transliterations should be developed in consultation with Chinese-language newspapers and/or members of an advisory group. This ensures consistency, such that names that have already been transliterated and are in the public are selected for use on the ballot. Additionally, it guards against the possibility of awkward transliterations.
- Third, candidates have the right to select or alter the translations/transliterations of their names. Once translated/transliterated names are developed, candidates should be notified that their names will appear on the ballot in Chinese characters alongside their names in Roman letters, and are also notified of the proposed translations/transliterations that will be used. Asian candidates with Chinese names, and candidates with particular names that they use in their own campaign literature, typically take advantage of this opportunity to change the names recommended for them. In New York City, the candidates have seven days to respond to the notice with alternative translations/ transliterations. After this period, if the candidates do not respond, the Board of Elections proceeds to use the translated/transliterated names that it assigned to the candidates.
- Fourth, the final list of all candidates’ translated/transliterated names are publicized to Chinese-language newspapers, advisory group members, and other interested parties. This publicity also serves to resolve any remaining inconsistencies among Chinese-language media outlets that may have been using different translations/transliterations of the same name.

This methodology can and should be adapted and implemented by the Secretary so that LEP Chinese American voters in Boston may fully participate in the election process. Experience in other jurisdictions – and in the elections run by the City since the approval of the Settlement Agreement – show that this methodology works.

CONCLUSION

The Settlement Agreement requires, among other things, the translation/transliteration of voting materials into Chinese – including the names of the candidates on the ballot. Asian American voters are familiar with translation/transliteration of candidates’ names from media and other sources, and LEP Chinese American voters will not be

confused or mislead by the use of these names. Other jurisdictions have developed and implemented a common methodology to translate/transliterate candidates' names into Chinese, and this process can and should be adopted in Massachusetts. The Secretary's opposition to the translation/transliteration of candidates' names rests on an imagined parade of horrors that lacks any foundation, and this Court should direct the Secretary to comply with the Settlement Agreement.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

Dated: July 24, 2007

/s/ Glenn D. Magpantay

GLENN D. MAGPANTAY
(admitted *pro hac vice* in this case)

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Table of Exhibits

Exhibit A – Letter to Boston Election Department, Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman, January 5, 2006.

Exhibit B – Letter to Boston Election Department, Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman, October 10, 2006.

Exhibit C – Letter to Massachusetts Elections Division, Michelle K. Tassinari, Legal Counsel, October 10, 2006.

Exhibit D – Letter to Boston Election Department, Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman, January 12, 2007.

Exhibit E – Letter to Boston Election Department, Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman, May 29, 2007 .

Exhibit F – Letter to Boston Election Commission, Nancy Lo, Chairperson, October 17, 2003.

Exhibit G – Official Ballot for the General Election, City of New York, County of Queens, November 2, 2004, Translated into Chinese and Korean.

Exhibit H – Excerpts from Oxford Advanced Learner’s English-Chinese Dictionary, 6th Ed., Oxford University Press (2004).

Exhibit I – A Dictionary of English Surnames and Christian Names, Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press (2001).

Attachments

Note: In addition to the Exhibits listed above, the following two declarations and one affirmation have been contemporaneously filed with this brief.

- A. Declaration of Joe Wei.
- B. Declaration of Yilu Ma.
- C. Affirmation of Glenn D. Magpantay.



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

January 5, 2006

Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman
Election Department
Boston City Hall
1 City Hall Plaza, Room 241
Boston, Massachusetts 02201

Re: Observations of November 8, 2005 Elections

Dear Chairwoman Cuddyer:

We are writing to summarize our observations from monitoring the November 8, 2005 Elections for compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), and the Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement ("Agreement") entered on September 15, 2005 in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, and to document other barriers encountered by Asian American and Latino voters. We thank you once again for allowing us to conduct these activities, and hope to continue to work with your office to improve voting procedures for all Boston voters.

As you know, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund is a nonpartisan civil rights organization that protects and promotes the voting rights of Asian Americans. We collaborated with Greater Boston Legal Services/Asian Outreach Unit, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights of the Boston Bar Association, Chinese Progressive Association, Vietnamese American Initiative for Development, and the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges in this effort. We limited our activities on Election Day to conducting a nonpartisan, anonymous exit poll and interviewing voters after they voted or were denied the opportunity to vote.

On November 8, 2005, we observed 29 poll sites in Boston with large percentages of Chinese Vietnamese, and Latino voters. Attachment A lists the poll sites and subsequent Attachments provide details about the individual poll sites. At the outset, we commend the City on its efforts to make Elections accessible to limited English proficient Asian American and Latino voters.

I. Voter Survey Results

In our multilingual, nonpartisan exit poll, we surveyed 148 Asian American voters, of which 78% were Chinese, 10% Southeast Asian (primarily Vietnamese), 3% Korean, and 2% Other Asian. Voters spoke Cantonese (65%), English (14%), Vietnamese (9%), Mandarin (1%), Korean (1%), and various other languages (5%).

First-time voters comprised 17% of those surveyed, while 72% indicated they had cast votes in prior Elections. Nevertheless, 68% of voters were limited English proficient, and 32% of voters indicated they used an interpreter provided by the city or brought a friend or family member to translate. Another 9% of voters said they used translated voting materials.

2. Multilingual signs and translated voting materials

We observed that poll sites generally complied with state and federal requirements for notifying voters about where and how to vote, that interpreters were available, and their voting rights under Massachusetts law. Still, several poll sites were missing multilingual signs and Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish voter assistance materials as required under Paragraphs 1, 19, 20, and 21 of the Agreement.

Paragraph 1 of the Agreement requires the city to provide "registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots" in Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish.

Nevertheless, we observed that the poll sites below did not provide some of the required voting materials. We ask that you confirm whether poll wardens at these poll sites documented similar observations in a checklist made available to the public, as required under Paragraph 17 of the Agreement, and, if absent, to append these incidents to the lists based on our observations below.

Dorchester

- VietAID Community Center (Ward 15, Precincts 7/8)
Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes remained unopened.
- National Guard Armory (Ward 16, Precinct 2)
Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened.
- Richard J. Murphy School (Ward 16, Precinct 5)
Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened.
- Savin Hill Apartments (Ward 15, Precinct 6)
Poll workers stored Chinese and Vietnamese voting materials behind the interpreters' table. An interpreter explained that because Vietnamese voters were particularly self-conscious about notifying workers about voting problems, the interpreters would privately address their problems away from the crowded check-in tables when those problems arose. Please confirm that the poll warden documented this procedure. Finally, Spanish-language materials were generally missing from the table.
- Dorchester House (Ward 15, Precinct 9)
Chinese and Vietnamese voter assistance materials were not provided unless explicitly requested. Poll workers claimed the tables were too small. Meanwhile, Spanish voter assistance materials were placed on a side table.

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*AALDEF to Election Department
Election Observations*

January 5, 2006
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- **Pasciucco Apartments (Ward 15, Precinct 4)**
Chinese and Vietnamese voter assistance materials were not provided unless explicitly requested. Poll workers claimed the tables were too small. Meanwhile, Spanish voter assistance materials were placed on a side table.
- **Edward Everett School (Ward 13, Precinct 9)**
All Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish voter assistance materials were missing.
- **St. Williams School (Ward 13, Precinct 10)**
All Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish voter assistance materials were missing.
- **Early Learning Center (Ward 15, Precinct 1)**
Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish voter assistance materials were available only upon request.

Fenway

- **Morville House (Ward 4, Precincts 6/7)**
Chinese and Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened. Our observer spoke with the poll warden who said that poll workers provided these materials upon a voter's request.
- **YWCA (Ward 4, Precincts 5/8)**
Chinese and Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened. The poll warden explained that most of the non-English speaking voters in the precincts were Russian. Finally, Spanish voter assistance materials were available only upon request.
- **Blackstone School (Ward 8, Precinct 2)**
Although this precinct provided almost all Chinese voting materials, Vietnamese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened.

Mission Hill

- **Simmons College (Ward 4, Precinct 10)**
Chinese provisional/escrow ballots and envelopes, and voter registration forms, remained unopened.

Rude and hostile poll workers

While poll site operations generally remained transparent, the poll warden at the Alexander Hamilton School (Ward 21, Precinct 16) blocked our observer's access to view and/or inquire about translated voting materials.

*AALDEF to Election Department
Election Observations*

January 5, 2006
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Our observers also documented barriers that voters encountered while trying to vote. Specific complaints made by Asian American voters included:

- A voter at the Franklin Institute (Ward 5, Precinct 1) in Chinatown was given a Spanish-translated ballot even though she was of Asian descent. The voter further complained that Asian translators were not visible.
- Another voter at the Josiah Quincy School (Ward 3, Precinct 8) in Chinatown reported that her name was not on the voter roll even though she had previously registered through "motor-voter." The voter also reported that poll workers failed to provide her with a provisional ("escrow") ballot.

Despite these incidents, our observers generally found poll workers knowledgeable, courteous to voters, and quick to respond to voting problems. This contrasts sharply to reports of impatient and hostile poll workers in the March 14, 2005 Primary Elections, and we are glad to continue working with your department to ensure that poll worker training continues to improve.

4. Language assistance, interpreters, and mistranslated materials

Paragraphs 6, 8, and 9 of the Agreement further provide for the recruitment and training of bilingual Election officers (Spanish, Chinese, and Vietnamese), and Paragraph 10 provides for on-call interpreters in any polling place without bilingual Election officers and meets a pre-determined formula by the U.S. Department of Justice. Our observers, however, reported that there were no interpreters at the following poll sites even though they fell under the Justice Department's formula:

- Chinese Interpreters
Tent City (Ward 4, Precinct 2)
Simmons College (Ward 4, Precinct 10)
- Vietnamese Interpreters
Richard J. Murphy School (Ward 16, Precinct 5)
National Guard Armory (Ward 16, Precinct 2)
Franklin Institute (Ward 5, Precinct 1)
- Spanish Interpreters
Viet Aid Community Center (Ward 15, Precincts 7/8)
YWCA of Boston (Ward 3, Precinct 7)
Pasciucco Apartments (Ward 15, Precinct 4)
Franklin Institute (Ward 5, Precinct 1)
Dorchester House (Ward 15, Precinct 9)

Relatedly, we found that ballots did not include transliterations of candidates' names. We understood this to be specifically part of the agreement with the Justice Department. We are sensitive to the short time frame in which the Commission had to prepare for this Election. We look forward to seeing the transliterations of candidates' names in future ballots.

ATTACHMENT A**Sites Monitored by AALDEF for Compliance with
Section 203, HAVA, and September 15, 2005 Settlement Agreement****Back Bay**

BU – Myles Standish Hall	30 Bay State Rd.	Ward 5, Precinct 10
--------------------------	------------------	---------------------

Brighton

Academy Hill Library	40 Academy Hill Rd.	Ward 22, Precinct 3
JCC for the Elderly	30 Wallingford Rd.	Ward 21, Precinct 13
Alexander Hamilton School	198 Strathmore Rd.	Ward 21, Precinct 16
Thomas A. Edison School	60 Glenmont Rd.	Ward 22, Precinct 8

Chinatown

Josiah Quincy School	885 Washington St.	Ward 3, Precinct 8
YWCA of Boston	40 Berkeley St.	Ward 3, Precinct 7
Franklin Institute	465 Tremont St.	Ward 5, Precinct 1

Dorchester

St. Mark's School	197 Centre	Ward 16, Precincts 3/6
Patrick O'Hearn School	1669 Dorchester Ave.	Ward 16, Precincts 1/4
Branch Library	690 Adams St.	Ward 16, Precinct 8
Viet Aid Community Ctr.	42 Charles St.	Ward 15, Precincts 7/8
National Guard Armory	70 Victory Rd.	Ward 16, Precinct 2
Richard J. Murphy School	1 Worrell St.	Ward 16, Precinct 5
Savin Hill Apartments	130 Auckland St.	Ward 15, Precinct 6
Edward Everett School	71 Pleasant St.	Ward 13, Precinct 9
St. Williams School	100 Savin Hill Ave.	Ward 13, Precinct 10
Dorchester House	1353 Dorchester Ave.	Ward 15, Precinct 9
Pasciucco Apartments	330 Bowdoin St.	Ward 15, Precinct 4
Early Learning Center	370 Columbia Rd.	Ward 15, Precinct 1

Downtown

City Hall	1 City Hall Plaza	Ward 3, Precinct 6
Christopher Columbus Elderly Housing	145 Commercial St.	Ward 3, Precinct 1

Fenway

Morville House	100 Norway St.	Ward 4, Precincts 6/7
YWCA	316 Huntington Ave.	Ward 4, Precincts 5/8

Mission Hill

Robert and Theresa Parks Community Center	2 New Whitney St.	Ward 10, Precinct 4
Simmons College	Ave. Louis Pasteur	Ward 4, Precinct 10

South End

Tent City Community Room	130 Dartmouth St.	Ward 4, Precinct 2
Blackstone School	380 Shawmut Ave.	Ward 8, Precinct 2

ATTACHMENT B - Language Assistance: Multilingual Signs and Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish Voting Materials

Key:

✓ - Present U - Under table R - Provided upon request

X - Missing S - Side table

Poll Site and Ward Precinct	Multilingual Signs (outside and/or at entrance)							Chinese Materials at Check-in Table						Vietnamese Materials at Check-in Table						Spanish Materials at Check-in Table					
	Vote Here (outside)	Voter Instructions	Interpretation Available	Voter Bill of Rights	Fill-in-the-Oval	Complaints and Feedback	Other Signs	Voter registration forms	Chinese voter registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve	Voter registration forms	Vietnamese registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve	Voter registration forms	Spanish voter registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve
Back Bay																									
BU – Myles Standish Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Brighton																									
Academy Hill Library	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓												
JCC for the Elderly	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		X	X	X	X	X	✓												
Alexander Hamilton School	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		U	U	U	U	X	✓												
Thomas A. Edison School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	X	X	✓	✓												
Chinatown																									
Josiah Quincy School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
YWCA of Boston	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Franklin Institute	✓		✓					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Dorchester																									
St. Mark's School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		X	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	X	X	X	X	S	S	✓	✓	✓	✓
Patrick O'Hearn School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Branch Library	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Viet Aid Community Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	X								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						

AALDEF to Boston Election Department

Attachment B: Multilingual Signs / Chinese, Vietnamese, and Spanish Voting Materials

January 5, 2006

Page 2

Poll Site and Ward Precinct	Multilingual Signs (outside and/or at entrance)							Chinese Materials at Check-in Table						Vietnamese Materials at Check-in Table						Spanish Materials at Check-in Table					
	Vote Here (outside)	Voter Instructions	Interpretation Available	Voter Bill of Rights	Fill-in-the-Oval	Complaints and Feedback	Other Signs	Voter registration forms	Chinese voter registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve	Voter registration forms	Vietnamese registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve	Voter registration forms	Spanish voter registration	Provisional ballots	Provisional envelopes	Magnifying aid	Privacy sleeve
National Guard Armory	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Richard J. Murphy School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X								✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓						
Savin Hill Apartments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X		✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	X	X
Edward Everett School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
St. Williams School	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dorchester House	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R	R	R	R	R	✓	R	R	R	R	R	✓	S	S	S	S	S	✓
Pasciucco Apartments	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R	R	R	R	R	✓	R	R	R	R	R	✓						
Early Learning Center	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	✓
Downtown																									
City Hall	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Christopher Columbus Elderly Housing	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Fenway																									
Morville House	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		U	U	U	U	✓	✓	U	U	U	U	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
YWCA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		U	U	U	U	✓	✓	U	U	U	U	✓	✓	R	R	R	R	✓	✓
Mission Hill																									
Robert & Theresa Parks Comm. Ctr.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
Simmons College	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	X	X	✓	✓	✓							✓					
South End																									
Tent City	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Blackstone School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	U	✓	U	✓	✓	U	U	✓	✓		✓	✓	R	✓

ATTACHMENT C - INTERPRETERS

Poll Site and Ward Precinct	Chinese Interpreters	Vietnamese Interpreters	Spanish Interpreters
Back Bay			
BU - Myles Standish Hall	1	0	1
Brighton			
Academy Hill Library	1		
JCC for the Elderly	2-3		
Alexander Hamilton School	2		
Thomas A. Edison School	1		
Chinatown			
Josiah Quincy School	4	1	1
YWCA of Boston	3		
Franklin Institute	3		
Dorchester			
St. Mark's School	1	3	1
Patrick O'Hearn School	1	2	1
Branch Library		1	
VietAID Community Center		2	
National Guard Armory			
Richard J. Murphy School			
Savin Hill Apartments		1	
Edward Everett School	1	1	
St. Williams School	1	1	
Dorchester House		1	
Pasciucco Apartments		1	
Early Learning Center			1
Downtown			
City Hall	1		
Christopher Columbus Elderly Housing	1		
Fenway			
Morville House	1		1
YWCA	1		1
Mission Hill			
Robert & Theresa Parks Comm. Ctr.	2		2
Simmons College			
South End			

*AALDEF to Boston Election Department
Attachment C: Interpreters*

*January 5, 2006
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Poll Site and Ward Precinct	Chinese Interpreters	Vietnamese Interpreters	Spanish Interpreters
Tent City			
Blackstone School	1		4



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

October 10, 2006

Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman
Election Department
1 City Hall Plaza, Room 241
Boston, Massachusetts 02201
Facsimile: 617-635-4483

RE: Observations of Primary Elections on Sept. 19, 2006

Dear Chairwoman Cuddyer:

We are writing to summarize our observations from monitoring the September 19, 2006 Primary Elections for compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act, Help America Vote Act, Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement entered on September 15, 2005 in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts, and state statute. We also documented other barriers encountered by Asian American and Latino voters.

As you know, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund is a non-partisan civil rights organization that protects and promotes the voting rights of Asian Americans. We observed nineteen polling sites throughout Boston and have summarized our observations and recommendations below. We provide more details by poll site in the attachments.

A. More Interpreters and Bilingual Poll Workers Should be Hired:

We commend the city for its efforts in appointing bilingual poll workers and interpreters, but more must be done to increase interpreter turnout on the day of the elections. Out of all the polling locations we visited, we found:

- 2 out of 8 total Chinese language interpreters assigned were missing;
- 1 out of 10 Vietnamese language interpreters assigned was missing;
- and 4 out of 7 Spanish language interpreters assigned were missing.

At McKinley School (Ward 4 - Precincts 1 & 3), a voter had difficulty voting because there was no Chinese language interpreter although one was assigned. Poll workers were unable to effectively explain to her the purpose of voting in a primary election. It was also not until after she cast her vote that they explained her right to bring her own translator. At Edward Everett School (13-9), we documented that the one Vietnamese language interpreter left while the polls were still open. At Myles Standish (5-10), although a Spanish interpreter sign was present, the actual interpreter was not.

B. Interpreters Should Proactively Assist Voters:

We are concerned about the helpfulness of the interpreters during the primary election. At the Saint William School (13-10), we observed that when two Asian American voters arrived at the table, the Vietnamese language interpreter walked away instead of offering assistance. At Josiah Quincy School (3-8), Vietnamese and Spanish language interpreters

were not proactive in approaching and assisting voters. At Viet-AID Community Center (15-7, 15-8), a Vietnamese American voter had trouble understanding poll workers, and the interpreters were preoccupied talking to voters outside and did not assist this voter immediately.

Interpreters also need to wear prominent nametags and be stationed at the entrance of the polling site so they can be identified easily. At Franklin Institute (5-1), it was difficult to identify the interpreters because their nametags were not visible. It was also difficult to distinguish immediately between the Chinese and Vietnamese language interpreters. Interpreters should wear nametags written in the language(s) they can speak.

We urge the Election Department to instruct interpreters to be more proactive in approaching voters and offering assistance. In addition, prominently placed nametags and signs should be used to make interpreters clearly identifiable.

C. Translated Materials Need Improvement:

The "Election Law Violations" sign reads in Vietnamese "A fine of twenty dollars..." instead of "A fine of not more than one hundred dollars..." This sign should be revised and all others reviewed for further errors.

The most serious infraction was that ballots did not present transliterated candidates' names in Chinese or Vietnamese. Without the transliterated names, voters had difficulty identifying their candidates of choice. These transliterated names are the way candidates are known within the community. In Asian-language media, candidates are referred to by their transliterated names. Candidate campaign literature and voter guides use these transliterated names as well. This omission forced members of the Chinese Progressive Association to stand outside at least two poll sites with large blow-ups of the ballot with hand-written names transliterated for voters. We called in this complaint at 11:30AM on election day. This represents a major concern for our community and must be rectified.

D. All Translated Materials Must Be Visibly Available:

We found many translated materials and signs to be either hidden, unopened, or simply missing altogether. The multilingual "Voters' Bill of Rights" and "Instructions to Voters" signs were frequently missing from poll sites. Very often translated provisional ballot affirmations and information sheets were missing as well. In numerous instances, the magnifying aid, needed to read the translated materials because the print is too small, was not provided at all. Wardens complained to us that they had not received these signs and other materials from the Election Department.

In other cases, we found that poll workers often had the materials listed above but failed to remove them from their packaging, cast them off to the side, or misplaced them at another table.

- At Patrick O'Hearn School (16-1, 16-4), materials translated in Vietnamese were hidden in an envelope rather than resting on the table in plain view.
- At St. Mark's School Hall (16-3, 16-6), the warden said that he was unaware of what materials needed to be in plain view.

- At Richard J. Murphy School (16-5), three missing signs were found sitting inside an interpreter's folder rather than hung up on a wall.
- At the National Guard Armory (16-2), poll workers did not present Vietnamese language materials because they had never bothered to look through their envelope of Vietnamese materials in the first place.

The poor presentation of translated voting materials undermines their utility and prevents language minority voters from exercising their right. We urge you to better train poll workers to make translated signs and materials visibly available.

E. Improper Poll Worker Conduct and Comments:

At the YWCA of Boston (3-7), a clerk commented about missing translated materials, "If they [Asian Americans] really want to vote, they'll figure it out." He completely disregarded the need to have multilingual materials available.

At Savin Hill Apartments (15-6), a police officer rudely interrupted a Vietnamese language interpreter while speaking to a voter. The interpreter was trying to explain to the voter that only those affiliated with a political party can vote in the primary election. Without giving a reason, the police officer abruptly ended the conversation and sent the voter to the check-in table where poll workers only spoke English.

Lastly, the warden at the National Guard Armory (16-2) demonstrated insensitivity and ignorance towards our observer. He presented her the Vietnamese ballot saying, "Here's the one in your language." He assumed our representative spoke Vietnamese based on her appearance. She is of Chinese descent and speaks Chinese and English. When politely corrected, he showed blatant disregard for the distinction by responding, "Oh whatever, you know...Asian, it's all the same."

We urge the Election Department to train all their poll workers on proper and improper conduct with specific attention towards language minorities and racial and ethnic minorities.

F. Poll Worker Training:

We also attended a Poll Worker Training on September 19 at Boston City Hall. The trainer was Martin Cain. About 50 people attended, of whom six we identified as Asian American. However, four of them arrived late, some 45 minutes late, and missed a great deal of material.

Overall the training was comprehensive. The trainer reviewed relevant election laws, translated signs, differences between interpreters and bilingual elections officials (page 10), independent observers and monitors (page 12), and Language Assistance and Section 208 of the Voting Rights Act (page 20). Unfortunately, the trainer skipped the section on being courteous to voters and sensitive to racial and ethnic minorities (page 5).

The training was long and could be more effective by offering a break period in the middle. The Election Department should also obligate poll workers to complete trainings

*AALDEF to Boston Election Department
Election Observations, Primary 2006*

*October 10, 2006
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in their entirety. Third, trainers should stress sensitivity towards racial and ethnic minorities.

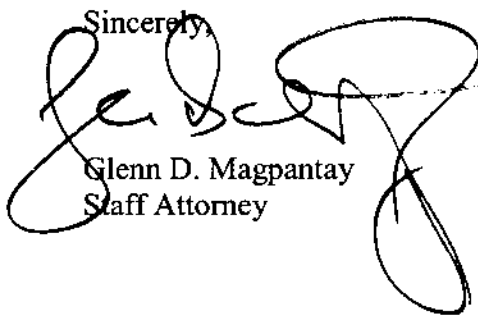
G. Other Concerns

At Thomas A. Edison School (22-8), a federal observer reported that two Chinese American voters were not listed in the voter book. We received similar complaints in prior elections. Undoubtedly, there are errors and omissions in the database of registered voters and the accuracy of voter lists needs to be improved.

Voters whose names are missing from voter lists are allowed to vote by provisional ballot. But if there are discrepancies or if voters' original voter registration forms were lost, they are not registered and their ballots are not counted. We believe that provisional ballots, or their envelopes, should be used to correct voter registration errors and omissions. A number of other states, such as Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, Colorado, Georgia, and California, have adopted such a practice. HAVA's legislative intent also requires this remedial measure. We believe that when voters have taken all the necessary steps to register to vote, but some error may have prevented them from being registered or from having their votes counted, corrective measures must be put into place. We hope you will consider this recommendation to use provisional ballot to update, correct information, and register new voters.

Overall, we commend the Election Department in its efforts to comply with the settlement in *U.S. v. Boston*, but more work still needs to be done. We hope you will consider our concerns and recommendations for improvement. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (212) 966-5932. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Glenn D. Magpantay
Staff Attorney



Brian Redondo
Voting Rights Public Education Coordinator

Enclosed:

Attachment A. Poll Sites Monitored by AALDEF

Attachment B. Detailed Observations by Poll Site



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

October 10, 2006

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Elections Division
Secretary of the Commonwealth
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One Ashburton Place
Boston, MA 02108
FAX: (617) 742-3238
EMAIL: elections@sec.state.ma.us

Re: Observations of Massachusetts Primary Elections, September 19, 2006

Dear Ms. Tassinari:

The Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (AALDEF) is a nonpartisan civil rights organization that protects and promotes the voting rights of Asian Americans.

We monitored the Massachusetts Primary Election in Boston, Lowell, and Quincy on Tuesday, September 19, 2006. We also received complaints of voting problems from Asian American voters. We monitored for compliance with the Voting Rights Act, Help America Vote Act (HAVA), the Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement that was reached between the City of Boston and U.S. Department of Justice in *U.S. v. Boston*, Civ. No. 05-11598 (D. Mass. entered on Sept. 15, 2005), and the recently adopted State House Bill No. 4942, which amended Massachusetts General Laws, chapter 54, section 40 to conform with the settlement and provide for language assistance in state and federal elections.

We have monitored prior elections in Boston, Lowell, and Quincy since 2002. After each election we shared our findings with local elections officials and you to seek improvements. On September 19, 2006, we monitored twenty-eight poll sites in Massachusetts. Enclosed please find two letters that we sent to local elections officials in Boston and Lowell which highlight our observations. A summary of our observations is provided below.

A. Boston

We observed several problems in Boston. Seven out of the twenty-five interpreters assigned at poll sites we monitored were not present. Many interpreters did not wear nametags. Some interpreters did not proactively approach voters. Poll sites did not have signs indicating the availability of interpreters.

Translated voting materials had problems. Vietnamese interpreters complained that the "Election Law Violations" sign was not translated correctly. Translated voting materials

*AALDEF to Secretary of the Commonwealth
Primary Election Observations*

*October 10, 2006
Page 2 of 4*

were often missing. Some workers claimed they had not received such items while others overlooked the need to make these materials available. We also documented three instances of poll worker ignorance and insensitivity towards Asian Americans.

The most serious infraction was that ballots did not present transliterated candidates' names in Chinese or Vietnamese. Without the transliterated names, voters had difficulty identifying their candidates of choice. These transliterated names are the way candidates are known within the community. In Asian-language media, candidates are referred to by their transliterated names. Candidate campaign literature and voter guides use these transliterated names as well. This omission forced members of the Chinese Progressive Association to stand outside at least two poll sites with large blow-ups of the ballot with hand-written names transliterated for voters.

We called in this complaint to you on election day at 11:30AM. We informed you that our understanding of the settlement is that it requires fully translated ballots in the city of Boston in Chinese and Vietnamese. This includes the transliterations of candidates' names. Other jurisdictions covered under the Voting Rights Act for bilingual ballots also transliterate candidates names.

AALDEF had a conversation with John Tanner, the Chief of the Voting Section of the U.S. Department of Justice on or around Sept. 15, 2005 and asked if the settlement included fully translated ballots. Mr. Tanner assured us that the settlement required transliterations of candidates' names. We therefore urge you to transliterate candidates' names on ballots for the upcoming general elections in November.

B. Lowell

Lowell now voluntarily offers voting materials translated in Khmer for it's growing Cambodian American population. We believe this will remedy the efforts of past voter disenfranchisement. However, at almost every poll site in Lowell we visited, nearly all the translated materials were missing, hidden, or unavailable to voters. At one site, all the translated materials were still in their original packaging sitting in a box. At the others, poll workers claimed they had not received these materials. Poll sites also had inadequate, inconsistent signage. We urge the Elections Division to translate the "Vote Here," "Instructions to Voters," "Interpreter Available," and Directional Arrow signs in Khmer and Spanish to assist voters.

C. Quincy

Quincy now voluntarily offers language assistance, including interpreters and some translated voting materials. We were pleased to find that all three poll sites visited had Chinese and Vietnamese Voters' Bill of Rights signs. We suggest that poll sites post translated signs at their front entrances to help new voters locate them. We also urge that the city translate the "Election Law Violations" (blue) and "Instructions to Voters" (orange) signs. Because these signs are already provided by the Massachusetts Secretary of State, Quincy can carry out this recommendation.

D. Woburn - Discourteous Poll Workers

We received a complaint from a Vietnamese American voter in Woburn, Kimberly Truong of 295 Salem Street, #88. Ms. Truong was very discouraged by the unhelpfulness of the poll workers at the Goodyear School Gymnasium at 41 Orange Street, Ward 5, Precinct 1. She said, "some of them looked at me like I didn't belong there." When she first arrived, her address could not be found and she was told she could not vote there. After she insisted that she was at the correct poll site, she was directed to another table where her address was listed. However, the poll workers did little to assist her in casting her ballot even after she had asked for instruction. She believes that she might have miscast her ballot. We urge you to investigate the matter and ensure her vote is counted.

E. Provisional Ballots

As we have reported to you that voters in prior election complained that their names were missing or information was incorrect in lists of registered voters. This year, at Thomas A. Edison School in Boston, a federal observer reported that two Chinese American voters were not listed in the voter book. Undoubtedly, there are errors and omissions in the database of registered voters and the accuracy of voter lists needs to be improved.

Voters whose names are missing from voter lists are allowed to vote by provisional ballot. But if there are discrepancies or if voters' original voter registration forms were lost, they are not registered and their ballots are not counted. We believe that provisional ballots, or their envelopes, should be used to correct voter registration errors and omissions. A number of other states, such as Maryland, Michigan, New Mexico, Colorado, Georgia, and California, have adopted such a practice. HAVA's legislative intent also requires this remedial measure. We believe that when voters have taken all the necessary steps to register to vote, but some error may have prevented them from being registered or from having their votes counted, corrective measures must be put into place.

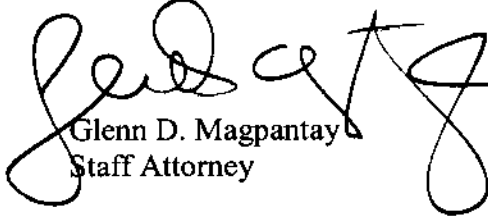
Massachusetts General Laws, chapter 54, section 76 empowers the Secretary of State to "promulgate regulations to achieve and maintain accuracy, uniformity and security ... in the procedures for casting provisional ballots." Mass. Gen. Laws Ch. 54 § 76C(k). We hope you will consider this recommendation to use provisional ballot to update, correct information, and register new voters.

A number of changes are required to improve the administration of elections in Massachusetts. More must be done at the state and local levels to meet the needs of Massachusetts' growing Asian American electorate, a large percentage of which is limited English proficient. Poll workers must better understand how to properly administer the elections and abide by voters rights under state and federal law. We urge you to investigate these issues and to consider recommendations for improvement. If you have any questions, please feel free to call us at 212-966-5932, ext. 206.


*AALDEF to Secretary of the Commonwealth
Primary Election Observations*

*October 10, 2006
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Sincerely,



Glenn D. Magpantay
Staff Attorney



Brian Redondo
Voting Rights Public Education Coordinator

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October 10, 2006
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**Poll Sites Monitored by the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund during the
Primary Elections on September 19, 2006****A. Boston Poll Sites:**

YWCA Boston	40 Berkeley Street	Ward 3	Precinct 7
Metropolitan Community Room	38 Oak Street	Ward 3	Precinct 8
McKinley School	90 Warren Avenue	Ward 4	Precincts 1,3
Franklin Institute	465 Tremont Street	Ward 5	Precinct 1
Myles Standish Hall	30 Bay State Road	Ward 5	Precinct 10
Robert & Theresa Parks Community Building	2 New Whitney Street	Ward 10	Precinct 4
Edward Everett School	71 Pleasant Street	Ward 13	Precinct 9
Saint William School	100 Savin Hill	Ward 13	Precinct 10
Savin Hill Apartments	130 Auckland Street	Ward 15	Precinct 6
Viet-AID Community Center	42 Charles Street	Ward 15	Precincts 7,8
Patrick O'Hearn School	1669 Dorchester Avenue	Ward 16	Precincts 1,4
National Guard Armory	70 Victory Road	Ward 16	Precinct 2
St. Mark's School Hall	Samoset Street	Ward 16	Precincts 3,6
Richard J. Murphy School	1 Worrell Street	Ward 16	Precinct 5
Branch Library	690 Adams Street	Ward 16	Precinct 8
Jewish Community Housing for the Elderly	30 Wallingford Road	Ward 21	Precinct 13
Academy Hill Library	40 Academy Hill Road	Ward 22	Precinct 3
Thomas A. Edison School	60 Glenmont Road	Ward 22	Precinct 8
Alexander Hamilton School	198 Strathmore Road	Ward 22	Precinct 16

B. Lowell Poll Sites:

Bailey School	175 Campbell Drive	Ward 3	Precincts 1,2
Morey School	114 Pine Street	Ward 4	Precinct 1
Veterans of Foreign Wars	190 Plain Street	Ward 4	Precinct 2
Rogers School	43 Highland Street	Ward 4	Precinct 3
Senior Center	276 Broadway Street	Ward 7	Precincts 1,2,3
James Daley School	150 Fleming Street	Ward 8	Precinct 2,3

C. Quincy Poll Sites:

North Quincy High School	318 Hancock Street	Ward 5	Precincts 1
Sacred Heart School	370 Hancock Street	Ward 6	Precinct 2
Atlantic Middle School	86 Hollis Avenue	Ward 6	Precinct 4



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

January 12, 2007

Geraldine Cuddyer, Chairwoman
Election Department
Boston City Hall
1 City Hall Plaza, Room 241
Boston, Massachusetts 02201

Re: Observations from the 2006 General Elections

Dear Chairwoman Cuddyer:

This letter summarizes our observations from monitoring the November 7, 2006 elections for compliance with the Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act ("HAVA"), and the Memorandum of Agreement and Settlement ("Agreement") entered on September 15, 2005, in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts. In addition, this letter summarizes barriers encountered by Asian American and Latino voters. We thank you once again for allowing us to conduct these activities, and hope to continue to work with your office to improve voting procedures for all Boston voters.

As you know, the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund is a nonpartisan civil rights organization that protects and promotes the voting rights of Asian Americans. For our efforts during the General Elections, we collaborated with Asian American Lawyers Association of Massachusetts, Greater Boston Legal Services/Asian Outreach Unit, Vietnamese American Initiative for Development, and the law firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges.

On November 7, 2006, we observed 55 precincts at 47 poll sites targeted for Chinese, Vietnamese, or Spanish language assistance. The poll sites we monitored are listed in Attachment A. Attachment A also indicates the poll sites at which we conducted nonpartisan, anonymous surveys after voters had voted or were unable to vote.

We appreciate the City of Boston's efforts to make the elections accessible to limited English proficient voters. Several of our observers remarked that voters were treated more respectfully during this election than in previous elections. However, some issues continue to linger, particularly at poll sites that were problematic in past years as well. We highlight the main issues below; specific observations of each of the 47 poll sites are contained in Attachment B.

A. Voter Survey Results

We surveyed 305 voters at five poll sites in our multilingual nonpartisan exit poll. The largest Asian ethnic groups surveyed were Chinese (61%) and Vietnamese (34%). Voters' native languages were mostly Cantonese (45%), Vietnamese (34%), and Mandarin (3%). Only 10% identified English as their native language.

The following is an overview of our survey respondents:

- 82% were naturalized citizens.
- 12% were first-time voters.
- 28% first registered to vote after January 1, 2003.
- 65% were limited English proficient.
- 62% used an interpreter provided by the City or brought their own interpreter.
- 65% used translated written materials provided by the City or by a community group.

These statistics confirm that a large number of Asian American voters are limited English proficient. Consequently, many of Boston's Asian American voters prefer voting with the assistance of an interpreter or translated written materials, topics discussed in Sections B through D below.

In addition, our voter survey reveals the most common complaints of Asian American voters:

- 41 voters were required to show identification.
- 8 were required to vote by provisional ballot.
- 7 could not be found on the list of registered voters.
- 5 complained that voting machines were broken.

We discuss the most common complaints in Sections E through G.

B. Multilingual Signs and Translated Voting Materials

Paragraph 1 of the Agreement requires the City to provide translations of "registration or voting notices, forms, instructions, assistance or other materials or information relating to the electoral process, including ballots," yet nearly every poll site we observed lacked several of the required multilingual signs. The items most notably absent were the "Election Law Violations" signs, missing from at least 38 sites (or 81% of all sites monitored), and the "Tell Us About Your Voting Experience" flyers, missing from at least 34 sites (or 72% of all sites monitored). These multilingual signs appeared to be missing from the poll sites altogether, not merely misplaced. We encourage the City to reassess its method of delivery and ensure that all multilingual signs are properly distributed to the targeted poll sites.

A number of poll sites did not have the translated voting materials displayed at the check-in tables. Paragraph 12 of the Agreement requires the City to train poll workers to make translated materials available to voters in an appropriate manner, yet many poll workers did not know how to properly make these materials available. In general, poll workers immediately displayed the translated voting materials as soon as our observers inquired about them, which suggests that better compliance could be achieved easily with improved poll worker trainings.

In a few instances poll workers were both uninformed and unwilling to display the translated voting materials properly. For example, the warden at Christopher Columbus Elderly Housing

(3-1)¹ insisted that the translated materials did not need to be displayed until a voter requested them. At the Vine Street Community Center (8-7), poll workers considered Spanish ballots placed in a black box behind the check-in table “easily accessible.” The warden at Richard J. Murphy School (16-5) went so far as to instruct poll workers to place the translated materials back into the box after our observer left.

We were troubled that so many poll workers believed that it was acceptable merely to have translated materials available upon request, since a limited English proficient voter would not know to request translated materials if he or she did not even know of their existence. This was the case at the Patrick O’Hearn School (16-4), where a Vietnamese voter complained that ballots were available only in English and Spanish. In fact Vietnamese ballots were available, but they had been placed on a back table. In light of these incidents, we urge the City to make explicitly clear to poll workers that the translated materials must be displayed *on the check-in tables*, regardless of the poll worker’s opinion of what location is easily accessible to voters.

The following list indicates poll sites where poll workers had misplaced or left unopened at least half of the required translated voting materials:

- City Hall (3-6)
- Tent City Community Room (4-2)
- YWCA (4-5, 4-8)
- Morville House (4-6, 4-7)
- Copley Square Library (5-9)
- Boston University, Myles Standish Hall (5-10)
- Blackstone School (8-2)
- Vine Street Community Center (8-7)
- ETC Building (9-1)
- Fire Station (9-2)
- Edward Everett School (13-9)
- Saint William School (13-10)
- Patrick O’Hearn School (16-4)
- John D. Philbrick School (18-7)
- Woodbourne Apartments (19-7)
- Boston Arts Academy (21-1)
- Boston University, Lab (21-2)
- Harvard-owned building (22-2)

In addition, it appears that translated materials were entirely missing from the sites listed below. The absence of these materials may have been due to no fault of the fault of the poll workers, but rather due to serious problems with the City’s system of distributing translated materials.

- Morville House (4-6)
Chinese supply envelope contained provisional ballots in English only.

¹ The wards and precincts of poll sites are indicated as (ward # - precinct #).

- YWCA (4-8)
Entire poll site was missing Spanish materials.
- Boston University, Myles Standish Hall (5-10)
Entire poll site was missing Spanish materials.
- Viet-AID Community Center (15-7, 15-8)
Entire poll site was missing Vietnamese and Spanish materials.
- National Guard Armory (16-2)
Entire poll site was missing Vietnamese provisional ballot materials. A poll worker stated that these materials were missing during a previous election as well.
- Lower Mills Library (17-13)
Entire poll site was missing Vietnamese materials.

C. Translation and Transliteration of Candidates' Names on Ballots

A major concern of the Asian American community is the translation/transliteration of candidates' names into Chinese and Vietnamese. Limited English proficient voters typically know their candidates by their translated/transliterated names, appearing in Asian-language media outlets, advertising, public notices, and campaign literature. Without properly transliterated names, voters have difficulty identifying their candidates of choice. In our conversations with attorneys at the U.S. Department of Justice, we understand that the Agreement requires the translation and transliteration of candidates' names. To achieve this, we recommend the following method:

First, standard translations/transliterations of candidates' first names and common last names should be employed. Many common English names (such as John, George, William, Mary, and Christine) and common last names and last names which are derivatives of common first names (such as Johnson, Johnston, and Williams) already have widely accepted translations/transliterations. These can be found in many English-to-Chinese dictionaries. Attachment C provides two examples.²

Second, when transliterating uncommon names, the City should use standard phonetic transliterations of vowels and consonants in consultation with Chinese- and Vietnamese-language newspapers and/or Advisory Task Force members. When certain transliterated names are already in public use, the City should use these names on ballots.

Finally, candidates should have the right to select or alter the translations/transliterations of their names that will appear on ballots.

² Oxford University Press, *Oxford Advanced Learners' English-Chinese Dictionary* (6th ed. 2004) (Appendix: Common First Names), and Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press, *Dictionary of English Surnames and Christian Names* (2001) (first pages of sections "A," "B," and "C").

We hope that you will consider this process for translating and transliterating candidate names, which will enable voters to vote independently and privately, regardless of English language proficiency.

D. Oral Language Assistance

Paragraphs 6, 8, and 9 of the Agreement further provide for the recruitment and training of bilingual election officers, yet our observers reported that there were no interpreters at several poll sites, even though they fell under the U.S. Department of Justice's targeting formula. Of the sites we monitored,

- Five out of 24 (or 21%) Chinese interpreters were absent;
- Three out of 18 (or 17%) Vietnamese interpreters were absent; and
- Four out of 26 (or 15%) Spanish interpreters were absent.

According to our voter survey, 38% of voters who wished to receive oral language assistance could not find interpreters who spoke their language or dialect. The absence of a Chinese interpreter created a problem at Boston University's Myles Standish Hall (5-10), where poll workers were unprepared for the arrival of Chinese-speaking voters. Poll workers had difficulty explaining that they needed the voters' addresses.

We support the City's efforts to broaden the pool of poll workers by offering split shifts. Nevertheless, some interpreters still arrived late to their assigned poll sites or were not available for their entire shifts. This presented an obstacle for a Vietnamese-speaking voter at the Catherine F. Clark Apartments (13-7), who was illiterate in both English and Vietnamese. Because she voted without the assistance of an interpreter, she was not certain whether she had cast votes for her desired candidates.

The sites that were staffed with interpreters were not always readily accessible to limited English proficient voters due to the failure of poll workers to post signs, wear name tags, or actively approach voters. The "Spanish Interpreter Available" sign was not posted at St. Mark's School Hall (16-3, 16-6), and our observer was unable to locate the interpreter until he asked other poll workers to identify her. In addition, we observed that interpreters at the Franklin Institute (5-1) and Annapolis Apartments (13-6) were wearing generic name tags or inspector name tags, while interpreters at City Hall (3-6), Vine Street Community Center (8-7), and Viet-AID Community Center (15-7, 15-8) wore no name tags at all.

Finally, our observer noted that St. Mark's School Hall (16-3, 16-6) needed an additional interpreter because the site's only Vietnamese interpreter was overworked.

E. Poorly Trained Poll Workers

1. Inadequate Knowledge of Election Procedures

The majority of poll workers were knowledgeable and courteous to voters. Indeed, we had observed a poll worker training at City Hall in August and found it to be quite comprehensive.

On Election Day, however, many voters still complained that poll workers were poorly trained. Forty-one of our survey respondents complained that they were required to present ID. HAVA requires ID only of first-time voters who registered by mail after January 1, 2003, yet several of the complaining voters were not first-time voters.

- The Chinese interpreter at the ETC Building (9-1) asked each Chinese-speaking voter for his or her ID. Because the other poll workers at the site properly asked non-Chinese voters for their addresses, the result was that only Chinese voters were made to show ID.
- A poll worker at Catherine F. Clark Apartments (13-7) asked Nhia Thi Le for her ID although she had registered to vote prior to 2003.

The improper ID requests must be corrected immediately, and we strongly urge the City to ensure that poll workers know when they may ask voters to produce ID.

Aside from the improper ID requests, we received complaints regarding an assortment of other problems:

- At the Savin Hill Apartments (15-6), Vietnamese voters were not provided with Vietnamese ballots. Rather, the voters had to carefully align specimen ballots with the English ballots that they had to fill out.
- After an elderly Vietnamese woman voted at the Viet-AID Community Center (15-7, 15-8), poll workers informed the voter that her vote did not go through and did not offer any explanation as to why or if there was any remedy.
- The Vietnamese interpreter at Florian Hall (16-12) was unfamiliar with technical terms such as "provisional ballot."
- The Chinese interpreter at the ETC Building (9-1) did not offer a magnifying aid (which was available) to any elderly voter who struggled to read the ballot.

We ask you to investigate whether poll workers at these sites were poorly trained and, if necessary, to take remedial measures.

2. Lack of Cooperation with Monitoring Efforts

To achieve the legal requirement that elections be held in public view, Massachusetts General Law Chapter 54, Section 35, and 950 CMR 53.03(18) authorize election observers inside poll sites. Most poll wardens were cooperative with our observers. The exceptions included the wardens at Boston Arts Academy (5-2) and Boston University's Myles Standish Hall (5-10), where they initially refused to allow our observers to stay inside the poll sites. At the John D. Philbrick School (18-7), the observer was not permitted near the precinct table. In addition, at the Boston Latin Academy (12-2), the warden behaved strangely and announced loudly that she couldn't believe that AALDEF, an organization defending the rights of Asian Americans, wished to see the poll site's Spanish-language materials. This warden also refused to allow the observer

to verify whether provisional ballot materials were present. We hope that in future elections poll workers are notified of our planned presence so that the monitoring process will run more smoothly.

F. Inadequate Notice and Poll Site Confusion

As in prior years, voters complained of inadequate notice of their assigned poll sites. Changes were extremely disruptive and disenfranchised voters. For example, at the Catherine F. Clark Apartments (13-7), poll workers were unable to find Mau Bui (of 998 Dorchester Avenue) in the voter roll book and told her to visit another poll site. Ms. Bui left without voting, and it seemed that she was so discouraged that she would not go on to the other poll site.

Voters also complained about misdirection within correct poll sites. At the Catherine F. Clark Apartments (13-7), George Lee (of 32 Harbor View Street) was misdirected to an incorrect check-in table, where his name was not listed in the roll book. A poll worker was about to provide Mr. Lee with a provisional ballot when the voter recognized the error on his own and checked in at the correct table.

We encourage the City to make a more concerted effort to address notice and poll site confusion. If poll site changes are made, then separate and unique notices must be mailed to clearly inform affected voters that their poll sites have changed. Such notices should be in the voters' languages, which can be determined by looking at the languages in which they complete their voter registration forms. In addition, poll workers should receive training on how to direct voters within poll sites in a more effective manner.

G. Provisional Ballots

Every year Asian Americans complain that their names are missing from or misspelled on registration lists, or that their addresses are incorrect. In this election, seven voters complained to us in our survey that their names were missing from lists of registered voters. HAVA requires that voters whose names are missing from voter lists be allowed to vote by provisional ballot. When this occurs, their registrations are confirmed and their ballots are counted. But we have found that sometimes voters' original voter registration forms were lost or inputted incorrectly, and thus their ballots were not counted. Voters' provisional ballot envelopes already contain identical information as contained in their original voter registration forms. We urge the Election Department to adopt an easier approach, and use provisional ballots to correct voter registration errors and omissions. When voters have taken all the necessary steps to register to vote, but some error prevented them from being registered or from having their votes counted, corrective measures must be put into place. This will ensure that voters can vote in future elections.

H. Recommendations

In conclusion, we recommend that the City make the following improvements:

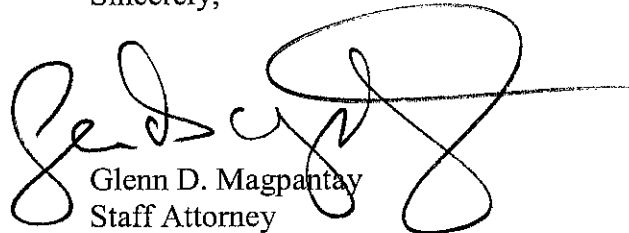
- Reassess the method of delivering multilingual signs and translated written materials and ensure that they are properly distributed to the targeted poll sites.
- Provide translations or transliterations of candidates' names, using a standard method such as the one described above.
- Mail conspicuous notices clearly informing voters in their preferred language that their poll sites have changed.
- Use provisional ballots to correct voter registration errors and omissions from registration lists.

With respect to poll worker trainings, we recommend clarifying the most common points of confusion:

- Poll workers should learn when they may legally ask voters for identification.
- Interpreters need better instruction on election procedures and how to assist voters more proactively.
- All multilingual signs and translated materials must be displayed in the appropriate places, regardless of whether poll workers believe the voters need them.
- Poll workers should be advised that our monitors are authorized to be inside poll sites.

Overall, we commend the Election Department in its efforts to comply with the Agreement. We hope you will consider our concerns and recommendations for improvement. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us at (212) 966-5932. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Glenn D. Magpantay
Staff Attorney

cc:

William F. Sinnott, Kate Cook, City of Boston Law Department
Michelle K. Tassinari, Office of Legal Counsel of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Chris Coates, James Walsh, U.S. Department of Justice
David King, John F. Kennedy School of Government

Enclosures:

Attachment A – Poll sites monitored by AALDEF
Attachment B – Detailed observations by poll site
Attachment C – Chinese translations of common English names

Attachment A

**Poll Sites Monitored by the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund
During the General Elections on November 7, 2006**

Poll Site	Address	Ward	Precinct
Paris Street Community Center	112 Paris Street	Ward 1	Precinct 5
Little Folks Day Care Center	65-67 Trenton Street	Ward 1	Precinct 8
Christopher Columbus Elderly Housing	145 Commercial Street	Ward 3	Precinct 1
City Hall	1 City Hall Plaza	Ward 3	Precinct 6
YWCA Boston *	40 Berkeley Street	Ward 3	Precinct 7
Metropolitan Community Room *	38 Oak Street	Ward 3	Precinct 8
McKinley School	90 Warren Avenue	Ward 4	Precincts 1, 3
Tent City Community Room	130 Dartmouth Street	Ward 4	Precinct 2
YWCA	316 Huntington Avenue	Ward 4	Precincts 5, 8
Morville House	100 Norway Street	Ward 4	Precincts 6, 7
Simmons College, Park Science Building	Avenue Louis Pasteur	Ward 4	Precinct 10
Franklin Institute *	465 Tremont Street	Ward 5	Precinct 1
Boston Arts Academy	174 Ipswich Street	Ward 5	Precinct 2
		Ward 21	Precinct 1
Copley Square Library	700 Boylston Street	Ward 5	Precinct 9
Boston University, Myles Standish Hall	30 Bay State Road	Ward 5	Precinct 10
Blackstone School	380 Shawmut Avenue	Ward 8	Precinct 2
Orchard Gardens Elementary School	906 Albany Street	Ward 8	Precinct 3
Vine Street Community Center	339 Dudley Street	Ward 8	Precinct 7
ETC Building	80 West Dedham Street	Ward 9	Precinct 1
Fire Station	700 Tremont Street	Ward 9	Precinct 2
Madison Park Complex, Haynes House	735 Shawmut Avenue	Ward 9	Precinct 4
Robert & Theresa Parks Community Building	2 New Whitney Street	Ward 10	Precinct 4
David E. Ellis School	302 Walnut Avenue	Ward 11	Precinct 3
Boston Latin Academy	35 Townsend Street	Ward 12	Precinct 2

** Monitored poll sites where voter surveys were conducted*

Annapolis Apartments	8 Annapolis Street	Ward 13	Precinct 6
Catherine F. Clark Apartments *	915 Dorchester Avenue	Ward 13	Precinct 7
Edward Everett School	71 Pleasant Street	Ward 13	Precinct 9
Saint William School	100 Savin Hill	Ward 13	Precinct 10
Savin Hill Apartments	130 Auckland Street	Ward 15	Precinct 6
Viet-AID Community Center	42 Charles Street	Ward 15	Precincts 7, 8
Patrick O'Hearn School *	1669 Dorchester Avenue	Ward 16	Precincts 1, 4
National Guard Armory	70 Victory Road	Ward 16	Precinct 2
St. Mark's School Hall	Samoset Street	Ward 16	Precincts 3, 6
Richard J. Murphy School	1 Worrell Street	Ward 16	Precinct 5
Branch Library	690 Adams Street	Ward 16	Precinct 8
Florian Hall	55 Hallet Street	Ward 16	Precinct 12
Woodrow Wilson School	18 Croftland Avenue	Ward 17	Precinct 4
Codman Square Branch Library	690 Washington Street	Ward 17	Precinct 5
Codman Square Apartments	784 Washington Street	Ward 17	Precinct 9
Lower Mills Library	27 Richmond Street	Ward 17	Precinct 13
John D. Philbrick School	40 Philbrick Road	Ward 18	Precinct 7
Woodbourne Apartments	6 Southbourne Road	Ward 19	Precinct 7
Boston University, Lab	111 Cummington Street	Ward 21	Precinct 2
Washington Street Elderly Development	91-95 Washington Street	Ward 21	Precincts 10, 11
Patricia White Apartments	20 Washington Street	Ward 21	Precinct 12
Jewish Community Housing for the Elderly	30 Wallingford Road	Ward 21	Precinct 13
Alexander Hamilton School	198 Strathmore Road	Ward 21	Precinct 16
Honan-Allston Branch Library	300 North Harvard Street	Ward 22	Precinct 1
Harvard-owned building	184 Everett Street	Ward 22	Precinct 2
Academy Hill Library	40 Academy Hill Road	Ward 22	Precinct 3
Thomas A. Edison School	60 Glenmont Road	Ward 22	Precinct 8

* Monitored poll sites where voter surveys were conducted



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

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May 29, 2007

Geraldine Cuddyer
Chairwoman
Election Department
Boston City Hall, Room 241
Boston, Massachusetts 02201

**Re: Observations of Special Preliminary Election
City Councilor District 2, April 17, 2007**

Dear Ms. Cuddyer:

We are writing to review the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund's (AALDEF) findings from observing the Special Preliminary Election for Boston City Councilor District 2 on Tuesday, April 17, 2007. We observed the elections for compliance with the Voting Rights Act, the Help America Vote Act, and settlement reached in U.S. v. Boston, entered on September 15, 2005 in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts. AALDEF worked with Mass VOTE, Chinese Progressive Association, and Greater Boston Legal Services, Asian Outreach Unit to make these observations.

On Election Day, we inspected poll sites and observed the vote at five (5) poll sites and seven (7) precincts in Boston with large percentages of Chinese and Vietnamese voters. Those sites were:

Chinatown

Metropolitan Community Room	38 Oak St.	3-8
Franklin Institute	41 Berkeley St.	5-1

South End

Cathedral High School	1336 Washington St.	9-1, 3-7
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Dorchester/South Boston

Mary Ellen McCormack Office	345 Old Colony Ave	7-7
Bellflower Apartments	24 Bellflower St.	7-8, 7-9

We observed a number of improvements, as well as a few barriers, that Asian American voters encountered while exercising their right to vote.

A. Language Assistance at Poll Sites

We commend the City for fully translating ballots. We observed ballots that had transliterations of candidates' names. The transliteration of candidates names is required under the settlement reached in U.S. v. Boston. We commend the City for finally fully complying with the settlement.

We observed that particular interpreters were needed at specific poll sites. At the Mary Ellen McCormack Office in South Boston, the interpreter spoke Mandarin and Taiwanese, but noted that a number of Cantonese-speaking voters came to the poll site. A Cantonese-speaking interpreter should be assigned to this poll site.

At the Franklin Institute, the Warden noted that about four visually impaired limited English proficient Chinese voters came to vote. They used the ballot marking device and commented that they enjoyed the experience since they were able to see all the items on the ballot and could vote totally independently without the assistance of an interpreter.

Translated signs were sometimes unavailable. At the Bellflower Apartments, the Massachusetts Voter Bill of Rights sign was missing. At both Cathedral High School and Mary Ellen McCormack Office, the Election Law Violations signs were missing. We hope that you can remind poll workers at these sites of their obligation to post all translated signs.

B. Poll Site Changes and Confusion

A number of changes to poll sites led to voter confusion on election day.

1. Cathedral High School

Cathedral High School absorbed ward-precinct 9-1 which was formerly at the ETC Building and 3-7 formerly at the YWCA of Boston. Cathedral High School was a large improvement from the ETC building which we observed from prior elections was very small, dimly lit, and cramped.

Although we applaud the change, many voters did not know to come to Cathedral High School from their former poll sites. We observed one Asian American voter who was supposed to vote at Cathedral High School but went to his original poll site, the YWCA. He was not given any directions to the High School in Chinese and so he went to the Franklin Institute. He was then redirected to the High School. At least five voters were redirected in this way.

We visited the YWCA and the staff confirmed that a number of voters came to the YWCA looking to vote. There were no formal directions or signs by the Election Department redirecting voters.

One particular poll worker at Cathedral High School said that signs were posted at the former poll sites directing voters to come to the High School but that the wind and the rain knocked them down. Midday the poll worker went to the other sites to repost the signs. We commend her effort.

We also note that the entrance to the Franklin Institute moved from 465 Tremont St. to 41 Berkeley St. This new entrance is around the block and not visible from the old entrance. We suggest that a sign be posted directing voters to the entrance.

Poll site changes often lead to voter confusion. By comparison, when the Election Department moved 3-8 from the Josiah Quincy School to the Metropolitan Community Room, there were

translated signs at the Quincy School informing voters that the poll sites had moved and directing them the Metropolitan Community Room. In addition to signs, there should be printed directions or a map and bilingual staff at the former poll sites directing voters to the new poll site locations.

2. Bus Transportation

Apparently a large bus was available to transport voters from the ETC building to Cathedral HS. While we commend this effort there were a few problems. No one at the ETC building directed voters to the other poll site or to the bus. No signs were posted or printed directions were available. The bus was identified with a small sign, posted upside-down, saying "Secretary of the Commonwealth, Bus to the Cathedral High School Gym for the District 2 Special Election." The sign was only in English and should have been translated. Again, we commend the effort but we are concerned that, in effect, only English-speaking voters and no Spanish- or Chinese-speaking voters were afforded this opportunity to get to their poll sites. Voting opportunities and assistance must be made available on an equal basis to all voters.

3. High School Student Assistors

We observed that the Mayor's Office assigned high school students to Cathedral High School who were supposed to assist voters who needed to go to other poll sites. Like the bus, we commend this effort but found that it had shortcomings as well. First, mid-afternoon, the students were huddled in a corner all eating lunch at the same time. During this time no one was available to assist voters. Second, some students refused to accompany voters to the other poll sites once it began to rain. And third, they should have been placed at the former poll sites. Voters were coming from other poll sites to Cathedral High School, not from Cathedral to other locations. By the time voters needed the assistance that the students were providing, it was too late in the process. While a positive effort, the students were, unfortunately, of little use.

C. Provisional Ballots

Like last year, Asian American voters complained that their names were missing from lists of registered voters at poll sites. These voters were allowed to vote by provisional ballots, as required by HAVA.

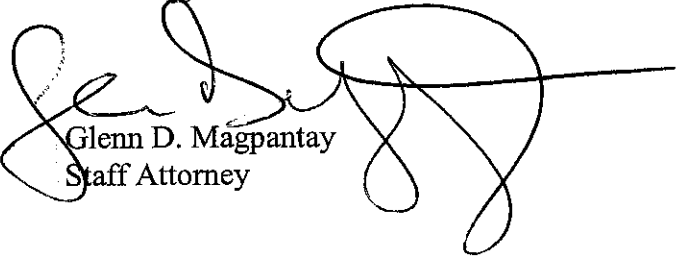
At the Metropolitan Community Room, about seven provisional ballots were cast, all by Chinese voters. Six were because the voters were marked as "Inactive" and one because the voters was not on the list. At the Franklin Institute, the Warden noted that during the November 2006 General Election, about twenty provisional votes were cast at the poll site. Voters whose names were not listed were called in. Even though their registration could not be verified they were allowed to vote by provisional ballots. However, we are concerned that some of these voters were never registered because their original voter registration forms may have been lost or inputted incorrectly.

Voters' provisional ballot envelopes already contain identical information as contained in their original voter registration forms. We urge the Election Department to adopt an easier approach, and use provisional ballots to correct voter registration errors and omissions. We believe that when voters have taken all the necessary steps to register to vote, but some error prevented them

from being registered or from having their votes counted, corrective measures must be put into place. This will ensure that voters can vote in future elections.

Overall, we found many improvements in this election. The Election Department still needs to take a number of steps to fully comply with the settlement in U.S. v. Boston and to ensure equal access to the vote. We hope the recommendations herein will assist the Election Department in meeting these goals. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at gmagpantay@aaldef.org or 212-966-5932, ext. 206.

Sincerely,



Glenn D. Magpantay
Staff Attorney

cc: Michelle K. Tassinari, Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts
William F. Sinnott, City of Boston Law Department



ASIAN AMERICAN LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND

99 HUDSON STREET, 12th FL, NEW YORK, NY 10013-2815 212 966-5932 FAX 212 966-4303

October 17, 2003

Nancy Lo
Chairperson
Election Commission
Boston City Hall, Room 241
Boston, Massachusetts 02201
Facsimile: 617-635-2244

RE: Observations of Boston Preliminary Election on Sept. 23, 2003

Dear Ms. Lo:

I am writing to highlight the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund's (AALDEF) findings from observing Boston's Preliminary Elections on Tuesday, September 23, 2003.

AALDEF is a non-partisan civil rights organization that protects and promotes the voting rights of Asian Americans. Our activities on election day were strictly limited to observing the voting process. We have done this in other jurisdictions in Massachusetts and across the nation. We were particularly interested in observing the elections because Boston was one of the first cities in the country to overhaul its voting system to comply with the new federal election reform law, the Help America Vote Act.

On election day, we visited seven polling sites with large numbers of Chinese and Vietnamese voters; three were in the Chinatown area and four were in Dorchester. Those sites were:

Chinatown Area

Josiah Quincy School	885 Washington Ave.	Ward 3	Precinct 8
Franklin Institute	465 Tremont St.	Ward 5	Precinct 1
YWCA	40 Berkeley St.	Ward 3	Precinct 7

Dorchester

Dorchester House	1353 Dorchester Ave.	Ward 15	Precinct 9
Savin Hill Apartments	Dewar St. at Auckland	Ward 13	Precinct 10
		Ward 15	Precinct 6
St. Mark's School	Samoset St.	Ward 16	Precinct 3
		Ward 16	Precinct 6
Patrick O'Hearn School	1669 Dorchester Ave.	Ward 16	Precinct 1
		Ward 16	Precinct 4

We observed first-hand a number of problems and also received complaints from Asian American voters, other poll workers, and community groups. We also observed that representatives of community groups, as well as candidates themselves, were inside polling areas

AALDEF to Election Commission
October 17, 2003
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watching out for problems. We commend this transparency in the voting process. Below are our recommendations.

- Voting materials should be translated.

We commend the Commission on implementing its new voting system without significant problems. We observed, however, that polling sites were rather inaccessible to limited English proficient Asian American voters. Although interpreters were on hand to assist voters, translated voting materials in Chinese and Vietnamese were not available.

Asian American voters had difficulty in understanding how to cast their votes. We observed that two polling sites in Dorchester had posted signs with voting instructions in Vietnamese, but this was not consistent among all four polling sites we visited. No polling sites in Chinatown had any voting instructions in Chinese to post.

We observed that some Chinese voters spoiled their ballots because they incorrectly circled instead of filled in the oval. The voters were given another ballot, but had there been instructions in Chinese, then this problem may not have occurred. We stress this problem because HAVA requires that voters be allowed to change their selections before casting their ballots. Boston allows voters a maximum of three attempts to make their selections. If voters incorrectly complete their ballots, they have fewer opportunities to change their selections.

Advance voter education about the new voting system was important. We understood that Boston's educational leaflets on the new voting system, "Boston is Making Voting Easier with Optical Scanners," would be available in languages other than English. Community groups in Chinatown and Dorchester which serve many limited English proficient Chinese and Vietnamese Americans, only had the English leaflets to distribute in advance of the election, which was of little use. We stopped by the Elections Commission to pick up translated copies of the leaflet the day before the election. We were told that there were none.

Finally, voters should also be informed about their rights on election day. There were many signs stating voters' rights in English at all polling sites. None, however, were in Chinese or Vietnamese.

We urge the Commission to translate into Chinese and Vietnamese (1) voting instructions, (2) the educational leaflets on the new optical scanners, and (3) statements of voters' rights. These should be delivered to all polling sites where they are needed.

Under HAVA, Congress has authorized funding for states to expand access to vote for limited English proficient voters. The State of Massachusetts can provide voting materials in Chinese and Vietnamese if the state seeks funding for these translations. We urge the Commission to work with the state to make voting more accessible to Chinese- and Vietnamese-speaking voters.

- Translated voter registration forms should be available at polling sites where needed.

Boston already translates voter registration forms into Chinese and Vietnamese. But, we

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observed that all polling sites in Chinatown and Dorchester only had voter registration forms in English and Spanish.

Poll workers at the Quincy School suggested that there should be Chinese voter registration forms. Poll workers at St. Mark's noted the same for Vietnamese. At the Quincy School, we observed that when limited English proficient Chinese Americans arrived, poll workers completed English voter registration forms for them. Had Chinese voter registration forms been available, the voters could have completed the forms on their own.

- Poll workers should understand and follow proper procedures.

We observed at the Quincy School that a number of individuals were not allowed to vote and were directed to complete voter registration forms. One elderly woman was particularly disturbed that she could not vote.

Upon observing this, we asked one of the poll workers what would happen if voters were not listed in the book of registered voters. We were clear that we were not asking about procedures if the individuals were not registered, but only if their names were inadvertently missing. The poll worker told us that they were given voter registration forms.

Massachusetts provides escrow ballots. HAVA requires provisional ballots for voters whose names were not on the list of registered voters or if poll workers could not find their names. It was a good safeguard to have voters complete voter registration forms, but they should also have been provided escrow or provisional ballots to preserve their votes. If the voters who completed voter registration forms were, in fact, registered, then they were denied the right to vote.

- Improper candidate electioneering must be investigated and curtailed.

When we arrived at Savin Hill Apartments, we found that poll workers displayed campaign literature for Stephen Murphy on the table. Poll workers said the literature was there to demonstrate the new voting system. The literature, however, not only showed a sample of the new scannable ballot, but it was also completed for that particular candidate. Poll workers said that it was fair to display the partisan literature because, "all the voters received it in the mail."

AALDEF received complaints after the elections that poll workers, designated as interpreters, were instructing voters in Chinese to vote for particular candidates. Limited English proficient voters needed oral assistance because the ballot was not translated into Chinese. Language assistance is essential but the Commission should curtail the potential for abuse. At the Quincy School, we observed interpreters hovering over voters while they were completing their ballots.

Ideally, the ballots should be translated into Chinese. This will give the voters the ability to cast their vote free from improper influence and in private. Interpreters who are accused of electioneering should be investigated and, if necessary, removed for their posts. Nonpartisan community groups and advocates should also be allowed to listen in on translations to ensure that the translation is nonpartisan and provides the voters with all their options in voting. Lastly, we suggest that interpreters be trained to assist voters only if voters *expressly* request their

AALDEF to Election Commission

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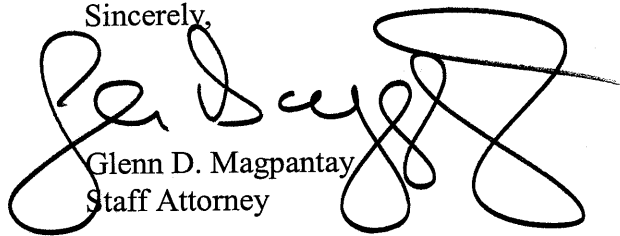
assistance.

- More nonpartisan voter education is needed in Asian American communities.

Two poll workers at Dorchester House, one of whom served as a Vietnamese interpreter, commented that sometimes Vietnamese Americans came to vote, but did not know for whom to vote. The poll workers knew that they could not influence the voters. They suggested expanded voter education efforts in language. We recommend the City translate nonpartisan voter guides into Chinese and Vietnamese.

We hope you will consider these recommendations for improvement. Our goals are to expand access to the vote for Boston's growing Asian American population. We hope to return to Boston to observe the General Elections in November. If you have any questions, please feel free to call us at 212-966-5932, ext. 206.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Glenn D. Magpantay'.

Glenn D. Magpantay
Staff Attorney

	A Republican 共和黨 공화당	B Democratic 民主黨 민주당	C Independence 獨立黨 독립당	D Conservative 保守黨 보수당	E Working Families 勞動家庭黨 근로가족당	F Peace and Justice 和平與正義黨 평화정의당	G SWP Socialist Workers 社會主義工人黨 사회주의 노동당	H Libertarian 自由意志黨 자유인당	WRITE-IN CANDIDATO DESIGNADO POR EL VOTANTE 新非選定候選人 新“寫入”票 기명 투표
1 Electors for President and Vice President of the United States Vote ONCE Electores para Presidente y Vice-Presidente de los Estados Unidos Vote Solamente Una Vez 美國總統及副總統 任選一組 미국 대통령과 부통령의 선거인 한 그룹 선택	George W. Bush 喬治 W. 부시 and -y- 及 -파 Dick Cheney 迪克 錢尼 딕 체이니 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	John F. Kerry 존 F. 케리 and -y- 及 -파 John Edwards 존 에드워즈 존 에드워즈 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	Ralph Nader 랄프 네이더 and -y- 及 -파 Peter Miguel Camejo 피터 미겔 카메오 피터 미겔 카메오 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	George W. Bush 喬治 W. 부시 and -y- 及 -파 Dick Cheney 迪克 錢尼 딕 체이니 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	John F. Kerry 존 F. 케리 and -y- 及 -파 John Edwards 존 에드워즈 존 에드워즈 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	Ralph Nader 랄프 네이더 and -y- 及 -파 Peter Miguel Camejo 피터 미겔 카메오 피터 미겔 카메오 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	Roger Calero 로저 칼레로 and -y- 及 -파 Arrin Hawkins 아린 호킨스 아린 호킨스 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	Michael Badnarik 마이클 배드나릭 and -y- 及 -파 Richard V. Campagna 리처드 V. 캠파나 리처드 V. 캠파나 For Vice-President Para Vice-Presidente	WRITE-IN
3 United States Senator Senador de los Estados Unidos Vote for ONE - Vote por UNO 美國聯邦參議員 任選一名 연방 상원의원 한명 선택	Howard Mills 허워드 밀스 3A Republican	Charles E. Schumer 찰스 E. 슈머 3B Democratic	Charles E. Schumer 찰스 E. 슈머 3C Independence	Marilyn F. O'Grady 마릴린 F. 오그레이디 3D Conservative	Charles E. Schumer 찰스 E. 슈머 3E Working Families		Martin Koppel 마틴 코펠 3G Socialist Workers	Donald Silberberg 도널드 실버버그 3H Libertarian	WRITE-IN
8 Justices of the Supreme Court Vote for any SIX	James M. McGuire 제임스 M. 맥과이어 8A Republican	James M. McGuire 제임스 M. 맥과이어 8B Democratic		James M. McGuire 제임스 M. 맥과이어 8D Conservative					WRITE-IN
9	Augustus C. Agate 어거스터스 C. 아เกต 9A Republican	Augustus C. Agate 어거스터스 C. 아เกต 9B Democratic		Augustus C. Agate 어거스터스 C. 아เกต 9D Conservative					WRITE-IN
10	Randall T. Eng 랜달 T. 앵 10A Republican	Randall T. Eng 랜달 T. 앵 10B Democratic		Randall T. Eng 랜달 T. 앵 10D Conservative					WRITE-IN
11	William M. Erlbaum 윌리엄 M. 얼바움 11A Republican	William M. Erlbaum 윌리엄 M. 얼바움 11B Democratic							WRITE-IN
12	Valerie Brathwaite Nelson 발레리 브레스웨이트 넬슨 12A Republican	Valerie Brathwaite Nelson 발레리 브레스웨이트 넬슨 12B Democratic		Valerie Brathwaite Nelson 발레리 브레스웨이트 넬슨 12D Conservative					WRITE-IN
13	James J. Golia 제임스 J. 골리아 13A Republican	James J. Golia 제임스 J. 골리아 13B Democratic		James J. Golia 제임스 J. 골리아 13D Conservative					WRITE-IN
14	Peter F. Lane 피터 F. 레인 14A Republican	Lee A. Mayersohn 리 A. 메이어슨 14B Democratic		Peter F. Lane 피터 F. 레인 14D Conservative					WRITE-IN
18	Stephen Graves 스티븐 그레이브스 18A Republican	Gary L. Ackerman 게리 L. 에커만 18B Democratic	Gary L. Ackerman 게리 L. 에커만 18C Independence	Stephen Graves 스티븐 그레이브스 18D Conservative	Gary L. Ackerman 게리 L. 에커만 18E Working Families		Gonzalo Policarpio 곤잘로 폴리카피오 FAIR 18L Fair Immigration		WRITE-IN
20	Frank Padavan 프랭크 파다반 20A Republican		Frank Padavan 프랭크 파다반 20C Independence	Frank Padavan 프랭크 파다반 20D Conservative					WRITE-IN
21		Brian M. McLaughlin 브라이언 M. 맥라글린 21B Democratic			Brian M. McLaughlin 브라이언 M. 맥라글린 21E Working Families				WRITE-IN

1. BEFORE VOTING THIS BALLOT, PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BALLOT.

1. ANTES DE EMITIR SU VOTO CON ESTA BALOTA, SÍRVASE LEER LAS INSTRUCCIONES EN EL DORSO DE ESTA BALOTA.

1 投本張選票之前，請參閱本選票背頁的說明。

1. 투표하기전에 본 투표용지 뒷면의 설명서를 꼭 읽어주세요.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS: INSTRUCCIONES DE MARCADO: 投選記號說明 표시 방법

Correct Mark: Marca correcta: 正確標記 올바른 표시



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Appendix 6 附录6

Common first names 常见人名表

Note 说明: Pet names and short forms (which may sometimes be used as names in their own right) follow the name from which they are formed. 昵称和简称(其本身有时可作名字)列于其正式名字之后。

Female Names 女子名

Abigail /'æbɪgəl || 'æbrɪgəl/ 阿比盖尔

Ada /'eɪdə || 'eda/ 埃达

Agatha /'ægəθə || 'ægəθə/ 阿加莎; **Aggie** /'ægi || 'ægi/ 阿吉

Agnes /'ægnɪs || 'ægnɪs/ 阿格尼丝; **Aggie** /'ægi || 'ægi/ 阿吉

Aileen ⇨ **Eileen**

Alexandra /'ælɪg'zɑːndrə; **AmE** -'zæn- || 'ælɪg'zændrə/

亚历山德拉; **Alex** /'æliks || 'æliks/ 亚历克斯

Alexis /'æliksɪs || 'æliksɪs/ 亚历克西斯

Alice /'ælis || 'ælis/ 艾丽斯

Aiison /'æləsn || 'æləsn/ 艾莉森

Amanda /'æməndə || 'æməndə/ 阿曼达; **Mandy** /'mændi || 'mændi/ 曼迪

Amy /'eɪmi || 'eɪmi/ 埃米

Angela /'ændʒələ || 'ændʒələ/ 安杰拉; **Angie** /'ændʒi || 'ændʒi/ 安吉

Anita /'ə'nɪtə || 'ə'nɪtə/ 阿妮塔

Ann, Anne /æn || æn/ 安; **Annie** /'æni || 'æni/ 安妮

Anna /'ænə || 'ænə/ 安娜

Annabel, Annabelle /'ænəbel || 'ænəbel/ 安纳贝尔

Anne, Annie ⇨ **Ann**

Annette /'ænet || 'ænet/ 安妮特

Anthea /'ænθiə || 'ænθiə/ 安西娅

Antonia /'æntəʊniə || 'æntəʊniə/ 安东尼亚

Audrey /'ɔːdri || 'ɔːdri/ 奥德里

Ava /'evə || 'evə/ 埃娃

Barbara, Barbra /'bɑːbrə || 'bɑːbrə/ 巴巴拉; **Babs** /'bæbz || 'bæbz/ 巴布斯

Beatrice /'biːtrɪs || 'biːtrɪs/ 比阿特丽斯

Becky ⇨ **Rebecca**

Belinda /bə'lɪndə || bə'lɪndə/ 比琳达

Bernadette /'bɜːnə'det || 'bɜːnə'det/ 伯纳黛特

Beryl /'berəl || 'berəl/ 贝里尔

Bess, Bessie, Beth, Betsy, Bett, Betty ⇨ **Elizabeth**

Brenda /'brendə || 'brendə/ 布伦达

Bridget, Bridgit, Brigid /'brɪdʒɪt || 'brɪdʒɪt/ 布里奇特; **Bid** /bɪd || bɪd/ 比德

Candice /'kændɪs || 'kændɪs/ 坎迪斯

Carla /'kɑːlə || 'kɑːlə/ 卡拉

Carol, Carole /'kærəl || 'kærəl/ 卡罗尔

Caroline /'kærələm || 'kærələm/; **Carolyn** /'kærələm || 'kærələm/ 卡罗琳; **Carrie** /'kæri || 'kæri/ 卡丽

Catherine, Cathy ⇨ **Katherine**

Cecilia /sɪ'sɪliə || sɪ'sɪliə/ 塞西莉亚

Cecily /'sesəli || 'sesəli/; **Cicely** /'sɪsəli || 'sɪsəli/ 塞西莉

Celia /'siːliə || 'siːliə/ 西莉亚

Charlene /'ʃɑːlɪn || 'ʃɑːlɪn/ 查伦

Charlotte /'ʃɑːlət || 'ʃɑːlət/ 夏洛特

Cheryl /'tʃerəl || 'tʃerəl/ 谢里尔

Chloe /'kləʊ || 'kləʊ/ 克洛伊

Christina /kɪrɪ'stiːnə || kɪrɪ'stiːnə/ 克里斯蒂娜; **Tina** /'tiːnə || 'tiːnə/ 蒂娜

Christine /'krɪstɪn || kɪrɪ'stiːn/ 克里斯廷; **Chris** /kɪrɪs || kɪrɪs/ 克里斯; **Chrissie** /'krɪsi || 'krɪsi/ 克里西

Cindy ⇨ **Cynthia, Lucinda**

Clare, Claire /kleə(r) || kler/ 克莱尔

Claudia /'klɔːdiə || 'klɔːdiə/ 克劳迪娅

Cleo, Clio /'kliːə || 'kliːə/ 克利奥

Constance /'kɒnstəns || 'kanstəns/ 康斯坦斯; **Connie** /'kɒni || 'kan/ 康尼

Cynthia /'smθiə || 'smθiə/ 辛西娅; **Cindy** /'sɪndi || 'sɪndi/ 辛迪

Daisy /'deɪzi || 'dezi/ 戴西

Daphne /'dæfni || 'dæfni/ 达夫妮

Dawn /dɔːn || dɒn/ 唐

Deborah /'debərə || 'debərə/ 德博拉; **Debbie, Debby**

/'debi || 'debi/ 戴比; **Deb** /deb || deb/ 黛布

Deirdre /'diədri || 'diədri/ 迪尔德丽

Delia /'diːliə || 'diːliə/ 迪莉娅

Della /'dela || 'dela/ 黛拉

Denise /də'nɪz || də'nɪz/ 丹尼斯

Diana /dar'æniə || dar'æniə/ 黛安娜; **Diane** /dar'æn || dar'æn/ 黛安; **Di** /dar || dar/ 黛

Dolly /'dɒli || 'dɒli/ 多利

Dora /'dɔːrə || 'dɔːrə/ 多拉

Doreen, Dorene /'dɔːrɪn || 'dɔːrɪn/ 多琳

Doris /'dɔːrɪs || 'dɔːrɪs/ 多丽丝

Dorothy /'dɔːrəθi || 'dɔːrəθi/ 多萝西; **Dot** /dɒt || dat/ 多特; **Dottie** /'dɒti || 'dɒti/ 多蒂

Edith /'iːdrə || 'iːdrə/ 伊迪丝

Edna /'ednə || 'ednə/ 埃德娜

Eileen /'aɪlɪn || 'aɪlɪn/; **Aileen** /'eɪlɪn || 'eɪlɪn/ 艾琳

Eleanor /'iːlən || 'iːlən/ 伊莱恩

Eleanore /'elɪnə(r) || 'elɪnə(r)/ 埃莉诺; **Eleanora** /'elɪ'nɔːrə || 'elɪ'nɔːrə/ 埃莉诺拉; **Ellie** /'eli || 'eli/ 埃利

Eliza /'iːlaɪzə || 'iːlaɪzə/ 伊莱扎; **Liza** /'laɪzə || 'laɪzə/ 莉莎; **Lisa** /'liːsə || 'liːsə/ 莉萨

Elizabeth, Elisabeth /'iːlɪzəbəθ || 'iːlɪzəbəθ/ 伊丽莎白; **Liz**

/lɪz || lɪz/ 利兹; **Lizzie, Lizzy** /'lɪzi || 'lɪzi/ 利齐; **Libby**

/'lɪbi || 'lɪbi/ 利比; **Beth** /beθ || beθ/ 贝思; **Betsy** /'betsi || 'betsi/ 贝齐; **Bett** /bet || bet/ 贝特; **Betty** /'beti || 'beti/ 贝蒂; **Bess** /bes || bes/ 贝丝; **Bessie** /'besi || 'besi/ 贝西

Ella /'ela || 'ela/ 埃拉

Ellen /'elən || 'elən/ 埃伦

Ellie ⇨ **Eleanor**

Elsie /'elsi || 'elsi/ 埃尔西

Elsbeth /'elspəθ || 'elspəθ/ 埃尔斯佩思 (*ScotE* 苏格兰英语)

Emily /'eməli || 'emli/ 埃米莉

Emma /'emə || 'emə/ 埃玛

Erica /'erɪkə || 'erɪkə/ 埃里卡

Ethel /'eθəl || 'eθəl/ 埃塞尔

Eunice /'juːnɪs || 'juːnɪs/ 尤妮斯

Eve /iːv || iv/ 伊夫; **Eva** /iːvə || 'ivə/ 伊娃

Evelyn /'iːvlɪn || 'iːvlɪn/ 伊夫林

Fay /fe || fe/ 费伊

Felicity /fe'lɪsəti || fe'lɪsəti/ 费利西蒂

Fiona /frɪ'əʊnə || frɪ'əʊnə/ 菲奥纳

Flora /'flɔːrə || 'flɔːrə/ 弗洛拉

Florence /'flɔːrəns; **AmE** 'flɔːr- || 'flɔːrəns/ 弗洛伦斯;

Flo /fləʊ || flo/ 弗洛; **Florrie** /'flɔːri || 'flɔːri/ 弗洛里

Frances /'frænsɪs; **AmE** 'fræn- || 'frænsɪs/ 弗朗西丝;

Fran /fræn || fræn/ 弗朗; **Frankie** /'fræŋki || 'fræŋki/ 弗兰基

Freda /'friːdə || 'friːdə/ 弗雷达

Georgia /'dʒɔːdʒə || 'dʒɔːrdʒə/ 乔治亚; **Georgie** /'dʒɔːdʒi || 'dʒɔːrdʒi/ 乔治; **Georgina** /dʒɔː'dʒɪnə || dʒɔː'dʒɪnə/ 乔治娜

Geraldine /dʒerældin/ || 'dʒerəl,din/ 杰拉尔丁
Germaine /dʒə'mein/ || dʒə'men/ 杰曼
Gertrude /gə'tru:d/ || gə'trud/ 格特鲁德; **Gertie** /gə'ti/ || gə'ti/ 格蒂
Gillian /dʒɪliən/ || 'dʒɪliən/ 吉利恩; **Jill**, **Gill** /dʒɪl/ || dʒɪl/ 吉尔; **Jilly** /dʒɪli/ || 'dʒɪli/ 吉莉
Ginny ⇨ **Virginia**
Gladys /glædis/ || 'glædis/ 格拉迪斯
Glenda /glendə/ || 'glendə/ 格伦达
Gloria /glɔːriə/ || 'glɔːriə/ 格洛丽亚
Grace /greɪs/ || gres/ 格雷斯; **Gracie** /greɪsi/ || 'gres/ 格雷西
Gwendoline /gwendəlɪn/ || 'gwendɪn/ 格温德林; **Gwen** /gwen/ || gwən/ 格温
Hannah /hænə/ || 'hænə/ 汉纳
Harriet /hæriət/ || 'hæriət/ 哈丽雅特
Hazel /heɪzəl/ || 'hez/ 黑兹尔
Heather /heðə(r)/ || 'hedə/ 希瑟
Helen /helɪn/ || 'helɪn/ 海伦
Henrietta /henri'etə/ || ,henri'etə/ 亨里埃塔
Hilary /hɪləri/ || 'hɪləri/ 希拉里
Hilda /hɪldə/ || 'hɪldə/ 希尔达
Ida /aɪdə/ || 'aɪdə/ 艾达
Ingrid /ɪŋɡrɪd/ || 'ɪŋɡrɪd/ 英格里德
Irene /aɪrɪn/ || aɪrɪn/ 艾琳
Iris /aɪrɪs/ || 'aɪrɪs/ 艾里斯
Isabel, (esp *ScottE* 尤用于苏格兰英语) **Isobel** /'ɪzəbel/ || 'ɪzə,bel/ 伊莎贝尔
Isabella /ɪzə'belə/ || ,ɪzə'belə/ 伊莎贝拉
Ivy /aɪvi/ || 'aɪvi/ 艾维
Jackie ⇨ **Jacqueline**
Jacqueline /dʒækəlɪn/ || 'dʒækəlɪn/ 杰奎琳; **Jackie** /dʒækɪ/ || 'dʒækɪ/ 杰基
Jan ⇨ **Janet**, **Janice**
Jane /dʒeɪn/ || dʒen/ 简; **Janey** /dʒeɪni/ || 'dʒeɪni/ 珍妮
Janet /dʒæni/ || 'dʒæni/; **Janette** /dʒə'net/ || dʒə'net/ 珍妮特; **Jan** /dʒæn/ || dʒæn/ 简
Janice, **Janis** /dʒæni/ || 'dʒæni/ 贾尼丝; **Jan** /dʒæn/ || dʒæn/ 简
Jean /dʒiːn/ || dʒin/ 琼; **Jeanie** /dʒiːni/ || 'dʒiːni/ 珍妮
Jennifer /dʒenɪfə(r)/ || 'dʒenɪfə/ 珍妮弗; **Jenny**, **Jennie** /dʒeni/ || 'dʒeni/ 珍妮
Jessica /dʒesɪkə/ || 'dʒesɪkə/ 杰西卡; **Jess** /dʒes/ || dʒes/ 杰斯; **Jessie** /dʒesi/ || 'dʒesi/ 杰西
Jill, **Jilly** ⇨ **Gillian**
Jo ⇨ **Joanna**, **Josephine**
Joan /dʒəʊn/ || dʒɔn/ 琼
Joanna /dʒəʊ'ænə/ || dʒɔ'ænə/ 乔安娜; **Joanne** /dʒəʊ'æn/ || dʒɔ'æn/ 乔安娜; **Jo** /dʒəʊ/ || dʒɔ/ 乔
Jocelyn /dʒɔslɪn/ || 'dʒɔslɪn/ 乔斯林
Jody /dʒəʊdi/ || 'dʒəʊdi/ 乔迪
Josephine /dʒəʊzəfiːn/ || 'dʒɔzə,fiːn/ 约瑟芬; **Jo** /dʒəʊ/ || dʒɔ/ 乔; **Josie** /dʒəʊsi/ || 'dʒɔsi/ 乔西
Joyce /dʒɔɪs/ || dʒɔɪs/ 乔伊斯
Judith /dʒuːdiθ/ || 'dʒuːdiθ/ 朱迪思; **Judy** /dʒuːdi/ || 'dʒuːdi/ 朱迪
Julia /dʒuːliə/ || 'dʒuːliə/ 朱莉娅; **Julie** /dʒuːli/ || 'dʒuːli/ 朱莉
Juliet /dʒuːliət/ || 'dʒuːliət/ 朱丽叶
June /dʒuːn/ || dʒun/ 琼
Karen, **Karin** /kæərən/ || 'kæərən/ 卡伦
Katherine, **Catherine**, (esp *AmE*) **-arine** /kæθərɪn/ || 'kæθərɪn/ 凯瑟琳; **Kathy**, **Cathy** /kæθi/ || 'kæθi/ 凯西; **Kate** /kæt/ || ket/ 凯特; **Katie**, **Katy** /kæti/ || 'keti/ 凯蒂; **Kay** /keɪ/ || ke/ 凯; **Kitty** /kɪti/ || 'kɪti/ 基蒂
Kim /kɪm/ || kɪm/ 金
Kirsten /kɜːstɪn/ || 'kɜːstɪn/ 柯尔斯滕
Kitty ⇨ **Katherine**
Laura /lɔːrə/ || 'lɔːrə/ 劳拉
Lauretta, **Loretta** /lə'retə/ || lə'retə/ 洛雷塔
Lesley /leɪzli/ || 'leɪzli/ 莱斯利

Libby ⇨ **Elizabeth**
Lillian, **Lillian** /lɪliən/ || 'lɪliən/ 莉莲
Lily /lɪli/ || 'lɪli/ 莉莉
Linda /lɪndə/ || 'lɪndə/ 琳达
Lisa, **Liza** ⇨ **Eliza**
Livia /lɪviə/ || 'lɪviə/ 利维亚
Liz, **Lizzie**, **Lizzy** ⇨ **Elizabeth**
Lois /ləʊɪs/ || 'ləʊɪs/ 洛伊丝
Lorna /lɔːnə/ || 'lɔːnə/ 洛娜
Louise /luːiz/ || lu'iz/ 路易丝; **Louisa** /luː'ɪzə/ || lu'izə/ 路易莎
Lucia /luːsiə/ || also 'luːfə || 'luʃə/ 露西亚
Lucinda /luː'sɪndə/ || lu'sɪndə/ 露辛达; **Cindy** /sɪndi/ || 'sɪndi/ 辛迪
Lucy /luːsi/ || 'lusi/ 露西
Lydia /lɪdiə/ || 'lɪdiə/ 莉迪亚
Lyn(n) /lɪn/ || lɪn/ 林恩
Mabel /meɪbl/ || 'meɪbl/ 梅布尔
Madeleine /mædəlɪn/ || 'mædɪn/ 马德琳
Madge, **Maggie** ⇨ **Margaret**
Maisie /meɪzi/ || 'mezi/ 梅西
Mandy ⇨ **Amanda**
Marcia /mɑːsiə/ || also 'mɑːfə || 'mɑʃə/ 马西娅; **Marcie** /mɑːsi/ || 'mɑsi/ 马西
Margaret /mɑːgrɪt/ || 'mɑgrɪt/ 玛格丽特; **Madge** /mædʒ/ || mædʒ/ 马吉; **Maggie** /mægi/ || 'mægi/ 玛吉; (esp *ScottE* 尤用于苏格兰英语) **Meg** /meg/ || mæg/ 梅格; **Peg** /peg/ || pæg/ 佩格; **Peggie**, **Peggy** /'pegi/ || 'pægi/ 佩吉
Margery, **Marjorie** /mɑːdʒəri/ || 'mɑrdʒəri/ 马杰里; **Margie** /mɑːdʒi/ || 'mɑrdʒi/ 玛吉
Maria /mə'riːə/ || also mə'reɪə || mə'riə, mə'reɪə/ 玛丽亚
Marian, **Marion** /mæriən/ || 'mæriən/ 玛丽安 (马琳恩)
Marie /mə'riː/ || also 'mɑːri || mə'ri, 'mɑri/ 玛丽
Marilyn /mæriəlɪn/ || 'mæriəlɪn/ 玛丽琳
Marion ⇨ **Marian**
Marjorie ⇨ **Margery**
Marlene /mɑːliːn/ || 'mɑlin/ 马林
Martha /mɑːθə/ || 'mɑθə/ 马莎
Martina /mɑːtiːnə/ || mɑ'tiːnə/ 马丁娜
Mary /meəri/ || 'mæri/ 玛丽
Maud /mɔːd/ || mɔd/ 莫德
Maureen /mɔːriːn/ || mɔ'rin/ 莫林
Mavis /mɛvɪs/ || 'mevis/ 梅维斯
Meg ⇨ **Margaret**
Melanie /meləni/ || 'meləni/ 梅拉尼
Melinda /mɛ'lɪndə/ || mə'lɪndə/ 梅林达
Michelle /mɪ'ʃel/ || mɪ'ʃel/ 米歇尔
Mildred /mɪldrɪd/ || 'mɪldrɪd/ 米尔德里德
Millicent /mɪlɪsɪnt/ || 'mɪlɪsɪnt/ 米利森特; **Millie**, **Milly** /mɪli/ || 'mɪli/ 米利
Miranda /mɪ'rændə/ || mə'rændə/ 米兰达
Miriam /mɪriəm/ || 'mɪriəm/ 米里亚姆
Moirā /mɔɪrə/ || 'mɔɪrə/ 莫伊拉
Molly /mɒli/ || 'mɒli/ 莫利
Monica /mɒnɪkə/ || 'mɒnɪkə/ 莫妮卡
Muriel /mjuəriəl/ || 'mjuriəl/ 缪里尔
Nadia /nɑːdiə/ || 'nɑdiə/ 纳迪亚
Nancy /nænsi/ || 'nænsi/ 南希; **Nan** /næn/ || næn/ 南
Naomi /neɪəmi/ || 'neəmi/ 内奥米
Natalie /nætəli/ || 'nætli/ 纳塔利
Natasha /nə'tæʃə/ || nə'tæʃə/ 纳塔莎
Nell /nel/ || nel/ 内尔; **Nellie**, **Nelly** /neli/ || 'neli/ 内利
Nicola /nikələ/ || 'niklə/ 尼古拉; **Nicky** /'nɪki/ || 'nɪki/ 尼基
Nora /nɔːrə/ || 'nɔrə/ 诺拉
Norma /nɔːmə/ || 'nɔrmə/ 诺尔马
Olive /ɒlɪv/ || 'ɒlɪv/ 奥利夫
Olivia /ə'lɪviə/ || ə'lɪviə/ 奥利维亚
Pamela /pæmələ/ || 'pæmələ/ 帕梅拉; **Pam** /pæm/ || pæm/ 帕姆
Pat ⇨ **Patricia**

Patience /'peɪʃns || 'peʃəns/ 佩兴斯
Patricia /pə'trɪʃə || pə'trɪʃə/ 帕特里夏; **Pat** /pæt || pæt/
 帕特; **Patti**, **Pattie**, **Patty** /'pæti || 'pæti/ 帕蒂; **Tricia** /'trɪʃə || 'trɪʃə/ 特里西娅
Paula /'pɔːlə || 'pɔːlə/ 葆拉
Pauline /'pɔːlɪn || pɔː'lin/ 波林
Peg, **Peggie**, **Peggy** ⇨ **Margaret**
Penelope /pə'neləpi || pə'neləpi/ 佩内洛普; **Penny** /'peni || 'peni/ 彭尼
Philippa /'fɪlɪpə || 'fɪlɪpə/ 菲利帕
Phoebe /'fiːbi || 'fibi/ 菲比
Phyllis /'fɪlɪs || 'fɪlɪs/ 菲莉斯
Polly /'pɒli || 'pɒli/ 波利; **Poll** /pɒl || pɒl/ 波尔
Priscilla /prɪ'sɪlə || prɪ'sɪlə/ 普里西拉; **Cilla** /'sɪlə || 'sɪlə/ 西拉
Prudence /'pruːdɪns || 'prudɪns/ 普鲁登斯; **Pru**, **Prue** /'pruː || pru/ 普鲁
Rachel /'reɪtʃl || 'retʃəl/ 雷切尔
Rebecca /rɪ'bekə || rɪ'bekə/ 丽贝卡; **Becky** /'beki || 'beki/ 贝基
Rhoda /'rəʊdə || 'rɒdə/ 罗达
Rita /'rɪtə || 'rɪtə/ 丽塔
Roberta /rə'bərtə || rə'bɜːtə/ 罗伯塔
Robin /'rɒbm || 'rəbm/ 罗宾
Rosalie /'rəʊzəli; also 'rɒzəli || 'rozəl/ 罗莎莉
Rosalind /'rəʊzəlɪnd || 'rəzɪnd/ 罗莎琳德; **Rosalyn** /'rəʊzəlɪn || 'rəzɪn/ 罗莎琳
Rose /'rəʊz || 'roz/; **Rosie** /'rəʊzi || 'rozi/ 罗斯
Rosemary /'rəʊzməri || 'roz,məri/ 罗斯玛丽; **Rosie** /'rəʊzi || 'rozi/ 罗斯
Ruth /ruːθ || ruθ/ 鲁思
Sadie ⇨ **Sarah**
Sally /'sæli || 'sæli/ 萨莉; **Sal** /sæl || sæl/ 萨尔
Samantha /sə'mænθə || sə'mænθə/ 萨曼莎; **Sam** /sæm || sæm/ 萨姆
Sandra /'sʌndrə; *AmE* 'sæn- || 'sændrə/ 桑德拉; **Sandy** /'sændi || 'sændi/ 桑迪
Sandy ⇨ **Alexandra**, **Sandra**
Sarah, **Sara** /səərə || 'sɜːrə/ 萨拉; **Sadie** /'seɪdi || 'sedɪ/ 塞迪
Sharon /'ʃærən || 'ʃærən/ 沙伦
Sheila, **Shelagh** /'ʃɪlə || 'ʃɪlə/ 希拉
Shirley /'ʃɜːli || 'ʃɜːli/ 雪莉

Male Names 男子名

Abraham /'eɪbrəhæm || 'eɪbrə,hæm/ 亚伯拉罕; **Abe** /'eɪb || 'eɪb/ 阿贝
Adam /'ædəm || 'ædəm/ 亚当
Adrian /'eɪdrɪən || 'eɪdrɪən/ 阿德里安
Alan, **Allan**, **Allen** /'ælən || 'ælən/ 艾伦; **Al** /æl || æl/ 阿尔
Albert /'ælbət || 'ælbət/ 艾伯特; **Al** /æl || æl/ 阿尔; **Bert** /bɜːt || bɜːt/ 伯特
Alexander /æ'lɪg'zɑːndə(r); *AmE* -'zæn- || 'ælɪg'zændə/ 亚历山大; **Alec** /'ælik || 'ælik/ 亚历克; **Alex** /'æliks || 'æliks/ 亚历克斯; **Sandy** /'sændi || 'sændi/ 桑迪
Alfred /'ælfɪd || 'ælfɪd/ 艾尔弗雷德; **Alf** /ælf || ælf/ 阿尔夫; **Alfie** /'ælfɪ || 'ælfɪ/ 阿尔菲
Alistair, **Alasdair**, **Alas-** /'ælɪstə/ 阿利斯泰尔 (*ScotE* 苏格兰英语)
Allan, **Allen** ⇨ **Alan**
Alvin /'ælvɪn || 'ælvɪn/ 阿尔文
Andrew /'ændruː || 'ændru/ 安德鲁; **Andy** /'ændi || 'ændi/ 安迪
Angus /'æŋɡəs || 'æŋɡəs/ 安格斯 (*ScotE* 苏格兰英语)
Anthony, **Antony** /'æntəni || 'æntəni/ 安东尼; **Tony** /'təʊni || 'toni/ 托尼
Archibald /'ɑːtʃɪbɔːld || 'ɑːtʃə,bɔːld/ 阿奇博尔德; **Archie**, **Archy** /'ɑːtʃi || 'ɑːtʃi/ 阿奇
Arnold /'ɑːnɒld || 'ɑːnɒld/ 阿诺德

Sibyl ⇨ **Sybil**
Silvia, **Sylvia** /'sɪlvɪə || 'sɪlvɪə/ 西尔维亚; **Sylvie** /'sɪlvi || 'sɪlvi/ 西尔维
Sonia /'sɒniə; also 'səʊniə || 'sɒnjə, 'sɒnjə/ 索尼亚
Sophia /sə'faɪə || sə'faɪə/ 索菲娅
Sophie, **Sophy** /'səʊfi || 'sofi/ 索菲
Stella /'stela || 'stela/ 斯特拉
Stephanie /'stefəni || 'stefəni/ 斯蒂法妮
Susan /'suːzən || 'suːzən/ 苏珊; **Sue** /suː || su/ 休; **Susie**, **Suzy** /'suːzi || 'suːzi/ 苏西
Susanna, **Susannah** /suː'zænə || suː'zænə/ 苏珊娜; **Suzanne** /suː'zæn || suː'zæn/ 苏珊; **Susie**, **Suzy** /'suːzi || 'suːzi/ 苏西
Sybil, **Sibyl** /'sɪbəl || 'sɪbəl/ 西比尔
Sylvia, **Sylvie** ⇨ **Silvia**
Teresa, **Theresa** /tə'reɪzə || tə'reɪzə/ 特里萨; **Tess** /tes || tes/ 特斯; **Tessa** /'tesə || 'tesə/ 特萨; (*AmE*) **Terri** /'teri || 'teri/ 特里
Thelma /'θelma || 'θelma/ 塞尔马
Tina ⇨ **Christina**
Toni /'təʊni || 'toni/ 托妮 (*esp AmE*)
Tracy, **Tracey** /'treɪsi || 'tresɪ/ 特蕾西
Tricia ⇨ **Patricia**
Trudie, **Trudy** /'truːdi || 'truːdi/ 特鲁迪
Ursula /'ɜːsjulə || 'ɜːsjulə/ 厄休拉
Valerie /'væləri || 'væləri/ 瓦莱丽; **Val** /væl || væl/ 瓦尔
Vanessa /və'nesə || və'nesə/ 瓦内萨
Vera /'vɪərə || 'vɪərə/ 薇拉
Veronica /və'reɪnɪkə || və'reɪnɪkə/ 维朗妮卡
Victoria /vɪk'tɔːrɪə || vɪk'tɔːrɪə/ 维多利亚; **Vicki**, **Vickie**, **Vicky**, **Vikki** /'vɪki || 'vɪki/ 维基
Viola /'vɪələ || 'vɪələ/ 维奥拉
Violet /'vɪələt || 'vɪələt/ 瓦奥莱特
Virginia /və'dʒɪniə || və'dʒɪniə/ 弗吉尼亚; **Ginny** /'dʒɪni || 'dʒɪni/ 吉尼
Vivien, **Vivienne** /'vɪvɪən || 'vɪvɪən/ 维维恩; **Viv** /vɪv || vɪv/ 维维
Wendy /'wendi || 'wendi/ 温迪
Winifred /'wɪnɪfrɪd || 'wɪnɪfrɪd/ 威尼弗雷德; **Winnie** /'wɪni || 'wɪni/ 威尼
Yvonne /'ɪvɒn || 'ɪvɒn/ 伊冯娜
Zoe /'zəʊi || 'zoʊi/ 佐伊

Arthur /'ɑːθə(r) || 'ɑːθə/ 阿瑟
Auberon /'ɔːbəron || 'ɔːbə,rən/ 奥伯伦
Aubrey /'ɔːbri || 'ɔːbri/ 奥布里
Barnaby /'bɑːnəbi || 'bɑːnəbi/ 巴纳比
Barry /'bəri || 'bəri/ 巴里
Bartholomew /bɑː'θɒləmjʊː || bɑː'θɒlə,mjʊ/ 巴塞洛缪
Basil /'bæzɪ || 'bæzɪ/ 巴兹尔
Benjamin /'bendʒəmɪn || 'bendʒəmən/ 本杰明; **Ben** /ben || ben/ 本
Bernard /'bɜːnəd || 'bɜːnəd/ 伯纳德; **Bernie** /'bɜːni || 'bɜːni/ 伯尼
Bert ⇨ **Albert**, **Gilbert**, **Herbert**, **Hubert**
Bill, **Billy** ⇨ **William**
Boh, **Bobby** ⇨ **Robert**
Boris /'bɒrɪs || 'bɒrɪs/ 鲍里斯
Bradford /'brædfəd || 'brædfəd/ 布拉德福德; **Brad** /bræd || bræd/ 布拉德 (*esp AmE*)
Brendan /'brendən || 'brendən/ 布伦丹 (*IrishE* 爱尔兰英语)
Brian, **Bryan** /'braɪən || 'braɪən/ 布赖恩
Bruce /bruːs || bruːs/ 布鲁斯
Bud /bʌd || bʌd/ 巴德 (*AmE*)
Carl /kɑːl || kɑːl/ 卡尔
Cecil /'sesl; *AmE* 'siːsl || 'siːsl/ 塞西尔
Cedric /'sedrɪk || 'sedrɪk/ 锡德里克

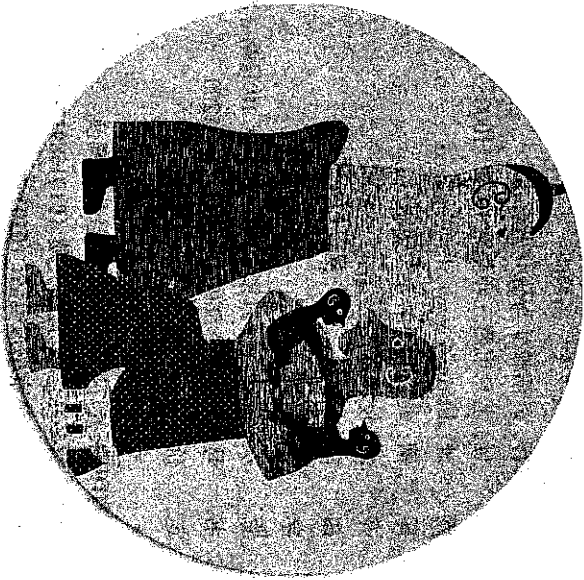
- Charles** /tʃɑ:lz || tʃɑ:rlz/ 查尔斯; **Charlie** /tʃɑ:li || tʃɑ:rl/ 查利; **Chas** /tʃæz || tʃæz/ 查斯; **Chuck** /tʃʌk || tʃʌk/ 查克 (AmE)
- Christopher** /ˈkrɪstəfə(r) || ˈkrɪstəfə/ 克里斯托弗; **Chris** /krɪs || krɪs/ 克里斯; **Kit** /kɪt || kɪt/ 基特
- Chuck** ⇨ **Charles**
- Clarence** /ˈklærəns || ˈklærəns/ 克拉伦斯
- Clark** /klɑ:k || klɑ:k/ 克拉克 (esp AmE)
- Claude** **Claud** /klɔ:d || klɔ:d/ 克劳德
- Clement** /ˈklemənt || ˈklemənt/ 克莱门特
- Clifford** /ˈklɪfəd || ˈklɪfəd/ 克利福德; **Cliff** /klɪf || klɪf/ 克利夫
- Clint** /klɪnt || klɪnt/ 克林特 (esp AmE)
- Clive** /klɪv || klɪv/ 克莱夫
- Clyde** /klaɪd || klaɪd/ 克莱德 (esp AmE)
- Colin** /ˈkɒlɪn || ˈkɒlɪn/ 科林
- Craig** /kreɪg || kreg/ 克雷格
- Curt** /kɜ:t || kɜ:t/ 柯特
- Cyril** /ˈsɪrəl || ˈsɪrəl/ 西里尔
- Dale** /deɪl || del/ 戴尔 (esp AmE)
- Daniel** /ˈdæniəl || ˈdæniəl/ 丹尼尔; **Dan** /dæn || dæn/ 丹; **Danny** /ˈdæni || ˈdæni/ 丹尼
- Darrell** /ˈdærəl || ˈdærəl/ 达雷尔
- Darren** /ˈdærən || ˈdærən/ 达伦 (esp AmE)
- David** /ˈdeɪvɪd || ˈdeɪvɪd/ 戴维; **Dave** /dæv || dev/ 戴夫
- Dean** /di:n || di:n/ 迪安
- Dennis** **Denis** /ˈdenɪs || ˈdenɪs/ 丹尼斯
- Derek** /ˈderɪk || ˈderɪk/ 德里克
- Desmot** /ˈdæmɒt || ˈdæmɒt/ 德莫特 (IrishE 爱尔兰英语)
- Desmond** /ˈdezɪmɒnd || ˈdezɪmɒnd/ 德斯蒙德; **Des** /dez || dez/ 德斯
- Dick** **Dickie** **Dicky** ⇨ **Richard**
- Dirk** /dɜ:k || dɜ:k/ 德克
- Dominic** /ˈdɒmɪnɪk || ˈdɒmɪnɪk/ 多米尼克
- Donald** /ˈdɒnəld || ˈdɒnəld/ 唐纳德; **Don** /dɒn || dɒn/ 唐
- Douglas** /ˈdɒɡləs || ˈdɒɡləs/ 道格拉斯; **Doug** /dag || dag/ 道格
- Duane** /du:en || du:en/; **Dwane** /dweɪn || dweɪn/ 杜安 (esp AmE)
- Dudley** /ˈdʌdli || ˈdʌdli/ 达德利; **Dud** /dʌd || dʌd/ 达德
- Duncan** /ˈdʌŋkən || ˈdʌŋkən/ 邓肯
- Dustin** /ˈdʌstɪn || ˈdʌstɪn/ 达斯坦
- Dwight** /dwaɪt || dwaɪt/ 德怀特 (esp AmE)
- Eamonn** **Eamon** /eɪmən || ˈemən/ 埃蒙 (IrishE 爱尔兰英语)
- Ed** **Eddie** **Eddy** ⇨ **Edward**
- Edgar** /ˈedgə(r) || ˈedgə/ 埃德加
- Edmund** **Edmond** /ˈedmʌnd || ˈedmʌnd/ 埃德蒙
- Edward** /ˈedwəd || ˈedwəd/ 爱德华; **Ed** /ed || ed/ 埃德; **Eddie** **Eddy** /ˈedi || ˈedi/ 埃迪; **Ted** /ted || ted/ 特德; **Teddy** /ˈtedi || ˈtedi/ 泰迪; **Ned** /ned || ned/ 内德; **Neddy** /ˈnedi || ˈnedi/ 内迪
- Edwin** /ˈedwɪn || ˈedwɪn/ 埃德温
- Elmer** /ˈelmə(r) || ˈelmə/ 埃尔默 (AmE)
- Elroy** /ˈelrɔɪ || ˈelrɔɪ/ 埃尔罗伊 (AmE)
- Emlyn** /ˈemlɪn || ˈemlɪn/ 埃姆林 (WelshE 威尔士英语)
- Enoch** /ˈi:nɒk || ˈi:nɒk/ 伊诺克
- Eric** /ˈerɪk || ˈerɪk/ 埃里克
- Ernest** /ˈɜ:nɪst || ˈɜ:nɪst/ 欧内斯特
- Errol** /ˈerəl || ˈerəl/ 埃罗尔
- Eugene** /ju:ˈdʒɪn || ju:ˈdʒɪn/ 尤金; **Gene** /dʒɪn || dʒɪn/ 吉恩 (AmE)
- Felix** /ˈfɪlɪks || ˈfɪlɪks/ 费利克斯
- Ferdinand** /ˈfɜ:dnænd || ˈfɜ:dnænd/ 费迪南德
- Fergus** /ˈfɜ:ɡəs || ˈfɜ:ɡəs/ 弗格斯 (ScotE or IrishE 苏格兰英语或爱尔兰英语)
- Floyd** /flɔɪd || flɔɪd/ 弗洛伊德
- Francis** /ˈfrænsɪs; AmE ˈfræn- || ˈfrænsɪs/ 弗朗西斯; **Frank** /fræŋk || fræŋk/ 弗兰克
- Frank** /fræŋk || fræŋk/ 弗兰克; **Frankie** /ˈfræŋki || ˈfræŋki/ 弗兰基
- Frederick** /ˈfredrɪk || ˈfredrɪk/ 弗雷德里克; **Fred** /fred || fred/ 弗雷德; **Freddie** **Freddy** /ˈfredi || ˈfredi/ 弗雷迪
- Gabriel** /ˈɡeɪbrɪəl || ˈgeɪbrɪəl/ 加布里埃尔
- Gareth** /ˈɡærəθ || ˈɡærəθ/ 加雷思 (esp WelshE 尤用于威尔士英语)
- Gary** /ɡæri || ɡæri/ 加里
- Gavin** /ˈɡævɪn || ˈɡævɪn/ 加文
- Gene** ⇨ **Eugene**
- Geoffrey** **Jeffrey** /ˈdʒefri || ˈdʒefri/ 杰弗里; **Geoff** **Jeff** /dʒef || dʒef/ 杰夫
- George** /dʒɔ:dʒ || dʒɔ:dʒ/ 乔治
- Geraint** /ˈɡeɪrɪnt || ˈdʒeɪrɪnt/ 杰伦特 (WelshE 威尔士英语)
- Gerald** /ˈdʒerəld || ˈdʒerəld/ 杰拉尔德; **Gerry** **Jerry** /ˈdʒeri || ˈdʒeri/ 格里; 杰里
- Gerard** /ˈdʒerəd || ˈdʒerəd/ 杰勒德
- Gilbert** /ˈɡɪlbət || ˈɡɪlbət/ 吉尔伯特; **Bert** /bɜ:t || bɜ:t/ 伯特
- Giles** /dʒaɪlz || dʒaɪlz/ 贾尔斯
- Glen** /ɡlen || ɡlen/ 格伦
- Godfrey** /ˈɡɒdfri || ˈɡɒdfri/ 戈弗雷
- Gordon** /ˈɡɔ:dn || ˈɡɔ:dn/ 戈登
- Graham** **Grahame** **Graeme** /ˈɡreɪm || ˈɡreɪm/ 格雷厄姆; 格雷姆
- Gregory** /ˈɡregəri || ˈɡregəri/ 格雷戈里; **Greg** /greg || greg/ 格雷格
- Guy** /ɡaɪ || ɡaɪ/ 盖伊
- Hal** **Hank** ⇨ **Henry**
- Harold** /ˈhæərəld || ˈhæərəld/ 哈罗德
- Henry** /ˈhenri || ˈhenri/ 亨利; **Harry** /ˈhæri || ˈhæri/ 哈里; **Hal** /hæl || hæl/ 哈尔; **Hank** /hæŋk || hæŋk/ 汉克 (AmE)
- Herbert** /ˈhɜ:bət || ˈhɜ:bət/ 赫伯特; **Bert** /bɜ:t || bɜ:t/ 伯特; **Herb** /hɜ:b || hɜ:b/ 赫布
- Horace** /ˈhɒrɪs; AmE ˈhɔ:rəs || ˈhɒrəs/ 霍勒斯
- Howard** /ˈhaʊəd || ˈhaʊəd/ 霍华德
- Hubert** /ˈhju:bət || ˈhju:bət/ 休伯特; **Bert** /bɜ:t || bɜ:t/ 伯特
- Hugh** /hju: || hju/ 休
- Hugo** /ˈhju:ɡəʊ || ˈhju:ɡəʊ/ 雨果
- Humphrey** /ˈhʌmfri || ˈhʌmfri/ 汉弗莱
- Ian** /i:ən || i:ən/ 伊恩
- Isaac** /ˈaɪzək || ˈaɪzək/ 艾萨克
- Ivan** /aɪvən || aɪvən/ 伊凡
- Ivor** /ˈaɪvə(r) || ˈaɪvə/ 艾弗
- Jack** ⇨ **John**
- Jacob** /ˈdʒeɪkəb || ˈdʒeɪkəb/ 雅各布; **Jake** /dʒeɪk || dʒeɪk/ 杰克
- Jake** ⇨ **Jacob** **John**
- James** /dʒeɪmz || dʒeɪmz/ 詹姆斯; **Jim** /dʒɪm || dʒɪm/ 吉姆; **Jimmy** /dʒɪmi || ˈdʒɪmi/ 吉米; **Jamie** /dʒeɪmi || ˈdʒeɪmi/ 杰米 (ScotE 苏格兰英语)
- Jason** /ˈdʒeɪsn || ˈdʒeɪsn/ 贾森
- Jasper** /ˈdʒæspə(r) || ˈdʒæspə/ 贾斯珀
- Jed** /dʒed || dʒed/ 杰德 (esp AmE)
- Jeff** **Jeffrey** ⇨ **Geoffrey**
- Jeremy** /ˈdʒerəmi || ˈdʒerəmi/ 杰里米; **Jerry** /ˈdʒeri || ˈdʒeri/ 杰里
- Jerome** /dʒəˈrəʊm || dʒəˈrəʊm/ 杰罗姆
- Jerry** ⇨ **Gerald** **Jeremy**
- Jesse** /ˈdʒesi || ˈdʒesi/ 杰西 (esp AmE)
- Jim** **Jimmy** ⇨ **James**
- Jock** ⇨ **John**
- Joe** ⇨ **Joseph**
- John** /dʒɒn || dʒɒn/ 约翰; **Johnny** /ˈdʒɒni || ˈdʒɒni/ 约翰尼; **Jack** /dʒæk || dʒæk/ 杰克; **Jake** /dʒeɪk || dʒeɪk/ 杰克; **Jock** /dʒɒk || dʒɒk/ 乔克 (ScotE 苏格兰英语)
- Jonathan** /ˈdʒɒnəθən || ˈdʒɒnəθən/ 乔纳森; **Jon** /dʒɒn || dʒɒn/ 乔恩
- Joseph** /ˈdʒəʊzɪf || ˈdʒəʊzɪf/ 约瑟夫; **Joe** /dʒəʊ || dʒəʊ/ 乔
- Julian** /ˈdʒʊliən || ˈdʒʊliən/ 朱利安
- Justin** /ˈdʒʌstɪn || ˈdʒʌstɪn/ 贾斯廷
- Keith** /ki:θ || ki:θ/ 基思

- Kenneth** /kenɪθ || 'kenθ/ 肯尼思; Ken /ken || ken/ 肯;
Kenny /keni || 'ken/ 肯尼
Kevin /keɪvɪn || 'keɪv/ 凯文; Kev /kev || keɪv/ 凯夫
Kirk /kɜ:k || kɜ:k/ 柯克
Kit ⇨ Christopher
Lance /lɑ:ns; AmE læns || læns/ 兰斯
Laurence, Lawrence /'lɔ:rəns; AmE 'lɔ:r- || 'lɔ:rəns/ 劳伦斯; Larry /'læri || 'læri/ 拉里; Laurie /'lɔ:ri; AmE 'lɔ:ri || 'lɔ:ri/ 劳里
Len, Lenny ⇨ Leonard
Leo /li:əu || 'li:ə/ 利奥
Leonard /'lenəd || 'lenəd/ 伦纳德; Len /len || len/ 莱恩;
Lenny /'leni || 'leni/ 伦尼
Leslie /'lezli || 'lezli/ 莱斯利; Les /lez || les/ 莱斯
Lester /'lestə(r) || 'lestə/ 莱斯特
Lewis /'lu:ɪs || 'lu:ɪs/ 刘易斯; Lew /lu: || lu/ 卢
Liam /'li:əm || 'li:əm/ 利亚姆 (IrishE 爱尔兰英语)
Lionel /'laɪənəl || 'laɪənəl/ 莱昂内尔
Louis /'lu:ɪ; AmE 'lu:ɪs || 'lu:ɪs/ 路易斯; Lou /lu: || lu/ 卢 (esp AmE)
Luke /lu:k || luk/ 卢克
Malcolm /'mælkəm || 'mælkəm/ 马尔科姆
Mark /mɑ:k || mark/ 马克
Martin /'mɑ:tɪn; AmE 'mɑ:rtɪn || 'mɑ:rtɪ/ 马丁; Marty /'mɑ:ti || 'mɑ:ti/ 马蒂
Matthew /'mæθju: || 'mæθju/ 马修; Matt /mæt || mæt/ 马特
Maurice, Morris /'mɔ:ɪs; AmE 'mɔ:r- || 'mɔ:ɪs/ 莫里斯
Max /mæks || mæks/ 马克斯
Mervyn /'mɜ:vɪn || 'mɜ:vɪn/ 默文
Michael /'maɪkl || 'maɪkl/ 迈克尔; Mike /maɪk || maɪk/ 迈克; Mick /mɪk || mɪk/ 米克; Micky, Mickey /'mɪki || 'mɪki/ 米基
Miles, Myles /maɪlz || maɪlz/ 迈尔斯
Mitchell /'mɪtʃl || 'mɪtʃəl/ 米切尔; Mitch /mɪtʃ || mɪtʃ/ 米奇
Morris ⇨ Maurice
Mort /mɔ:t || mɔ:t/ 莫特 (AmE)
Murray /'mɑ:ri || 'mɑ:ri/ 默里 (esp ScotE 尤用于苏格兰英语)
Myles ⇨ Miles
Nathan /'neɪθən || 'neθən/ 内森; Nat /næt || næt/ 纳特
Nathaniel /nə'θæniəl || nə'θæniəl/ 纳撒尼尔; Nat /næt || næt/ 纳特
Neal ⇨ Neil
Ned, Neddy ⇨ Edward
Neil, Neal /ni:l || ni:l/ 尼尔
Nicholas, Nicolas /'nikələs; AmE 'nikləs || 'nikləs/ 尼古拉斯; Nick /nɪk || nɪk/ 尼克; Nicky /'nɪki || 'nɪki/ 尼基
Nigel /'nɪdʒl || 'nɪdʒəl/ 奈杰尔
Noel /'nəʊəl || 'nəʊəl/ 诺埃尔
Norman /'nɔ:mən || 'nɔ:mən/ 诺曼; Norm /nɔ:m || norm/ 诺姆
Oliver /'ɒlɪvə(r) || 'ɒlɪvə/ 奥利弗; Ollie /'ɒli || 'ɒli/ 奥利
Oscar /'ɒskə(r) || 'ɒskə/ 奥斯卡
Oswald /'ɒzwəld || 'ɒzwəld/ 奥斯瓦尔德; Oz /ɒz || ɒz/ 奥兹; Ozzie /'ɒzi || 'ɒzi/ 奥齐
Owen /'əʊɪn || 'əʊɪn/ 欧文 (WelshE 威尔士英语)
Oz, Ozzie ⇨ Oswald
Patrick /'pætrɪk || 'pætrɪk/ 帕特里克 (esp IrishE 尤用于爱尔兰英语); Pat /pæt || pæt/ 帕特; Paddy /'pædi || 'pædi/ 帕迪
Paul /pɔ:l || pɔ:l/ 保罗
Percy /'pɜ:si || 'pɜ:si/ 珀西
Peter /'pi:tə(r) || 'pi:tə/ 彼得; Pete /pi:t || pi:t/ 皮特
Philip /'fɪlɪp || 'fɪlɪp/ 菲利普; Phil /fɪl || fɪl/ 菲尔
Quentin /'kwɪntɪn; AmE -tɪn || 'kwɪntɪn/ 昆廷
Ralph /rælf; Brit also reɪf || rælf/ 拉尔夫
Randolph, Randolph /'rændəlf || 'rændəlf/ 伦道夫;
Randy /'rændi || 'rændi/ 兰迪 (esp AmE)
Raphael /'ræfəel || 'ræfəel/ 拉斐尔
Raymond /'reɪmənd || 'reɪmənd/ 雷蒙德; Ray /rei || re/ 雷
Reginald /'redʒɪnəld || 'redʒɪnəld/ 雷金纳德; Reg /redʒ || redʒ/ 雷吉; Reggie /'redʒi || 'redʒi/ 雷吉
Rex /reks || reks/ 雷克斯
Richard /'rɪtʃəd || 'rɪtʃəd/ 理查德; Dick /dɪk || dɪk/ 迪克; Dickie, Dicky /'dɪki || 'dɪki/ 迪基; Rick /rɪk || rɪk/ 里克; Ricky /'rɪki || 'rɪki/ 里基; Richie, Ritchie /'rɪtʃi || 'rɪtʃi/ 里奇
Robert /'rɒbət || 'rɒbət/ 罗伯特; Rob /rɒb || rɒb/ 罗布; Robbie /'rɒbi || 'rɒbi/ 罗比; Bob /bɒb || bɒb/ 鲍勃; Bobby /'bɒbi || 'bɒbi/ 博比
Robin /'rɒbɪn || 'rɒbɪn/ 罗宾
Roderick /'rɒdrɪk || 'rɒdrɪk/ 罗德里克; Rod /rɒd || rɒd/ 罗德
Rodge ⇨ Roger
Rodney /'rɒdni || 'rɒdni/ 罗德尼; Rod /rɒd || rɒd/ 罗德
Roger /'rɒdʒə(r) || 'rɒdʒə/ 罗杰; Rodge /'rɒdʒ || rɒdʒ/ 罗吉
Ronald /'rɒnəld || 'rɒnəld/ 罗纳德; Ron /rɒn || rɒn/ 罗恩; Ronnie /'rɒni || 'rɒni/ 龙尼
Rory /'rɔ:ri || 'rɔ:ri/ 罗里 (ScotE or IrishE 苏格兰英语或爱尔兰英语)
Roy /rɔi || rɔi/ 罗伊
Rudolph, Rudolf /'ru:dɒlf || 'ru:dɒlf/ 鲁道夫
Rufus /'ru:fəs || 'ru:fəs/ 鲁弗斯
Rupert /'ru:pət || 'ru:pət/ 鲁珀特
Russell /'rʌsl || 'rʌsl/ 拉塞尔; Russ /rʌs || rʌs/ 拉斯
Samuel /'sæmjʊəl || 'sæmjʊəl/ 塞缪尔; Sam /sæm || sæm/ 萨姆; Sammy /'sæmi || 'sæmi/ 萨米
Sandy ⇨ Alexander
Scott /skɒt || skat/ 斯科特
Seamas, Seamus /'seɪməs || 'seɪməs/ 谢默斯 (IrishE 爱尔兰英语)
Sean /ʃɔ:n || ʃɔ:n/ 肖恩 (IrishE or ScotE 爱尔兰英语或苏格兰英语)
Sebastian /sɪ'bæstɪən || sɪ'bæstɪən/ 塞巴斯蒂安; Seb /seb || seb/ 塞布
Sidney, Sydney /'sɪdni || 'sɪdni/ 悉尼; Sid /sɪd || sɪd/ 锡德
Simon /'saɪmən || 'saɪmən/ 西蒙
Stanley /'stænlɪ || 'stænlɪ/ 斯坦利; Stan /stæn || stæn/ 斯坦
Stephen, Steven /'sti:vən || 'sti:vən/ 斯蒂芬; Steve /stɪv || stɪv/ 史蒂夫
Stewart, Stuart /'stju:ət; AmE 'stju:ət || 'stju:ət/ 斯图尔特
Ted, Teddy ⇨ Edward
Terence /'terəns || 'terəns/ 特伦斯; Terry /'teri || 'teri/ 特里; Tel /tel || tel/ 特尔
Theodore /'θi:ədɔ:(r) || 'θi:ədɔ:(r) || 'θi:ədɔ:(r) || 'θi:ədɔ:(r) 西奥多; Theo /'θi:əu || 'θi:əu/ 西奥
Thomas /'tɒməs || 'tɒməs/ 托马斯; Tom /tɒm || tɒm/ 汤姆; Tommy /'tɒmi || 'tɒmi/ 汤米
Timothy /'tɪməθi || 'tɪməθi/ 蒂莫西; Tim /tɪm || tɪm/ 蒂姆; Timmy /'tɪmi || 'tɪmi/ 蒂米
Toby /'təʊbi || 'təʊbi/ 托比
Tom, Tommy ⇨ Thomas
Tony ⇨ Anthony
Trevor /'treɪvə(r) || 'treɪvə/ 特雷弗
Troy /trɔi || trɔi/ 特洛伊
Victor /'vɪktə(r) || 'vɪktə/ 维克托; Vic /vɪk || vɪk/ 维克
Vincent /'vɪnsnt || 'vɪnsnt/ 文森特; Vince /vɪns || vɪns/ 文斯
Vivian /'vɪviən || 'vɪviən/ 维维安; Viv /vɪv || vɪv/ 维夫
Walter /'wɔ:lte(r); also 'wɔ:lte(r) || 'wɔ:lte(r), 'wɔ:lte(r) 沃尔特; Wally /'wɔ:li || 'wɔ:li/ 沃利
Warren /'wɔ:rən; AmE 'wɔ:r- || 'wɔ:rən/ 沃伦
Wayne /weɪn || wen/ 韦恩
Wilbur /'wɪlbə(r) || 'wɪlbə/ 威尔伯 (esp AmE)
Wilfrid, Wilfred /'wɪlfɪd || 'wɪlfɪd/ 威尔弗里德
William /'wɪljəm || 'wɪljəm/ 威廉; Bill /bɪl || bɪl/ 比尔; Billy /'bɪli || 'bɪli/ 比利; Will /wɪl || wɪl/ 威尔; Willy /'wɪli || 'wɪli/ 威利

英语姓名词典

A Dictionary of English Surnames and Christian Names

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A

A

Aaron /'eærən/ 艾伦: 源自希伯来语, 含义“力量之山”(mountain of strength), 男子名。

Abadarn /ə'biædərən/ 阿巴达姆: 取自父名, 源自 ab + Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 威尔士人姓氏。

Abbe /'æb/ 阿贝: Abbey 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abbet /'æbɪt/ 阿贝特: Abbot 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abbey /'æbi/ 阿比: 地租名称, 修道院; 或职业名称, 在修道院任职者; 源自中世纪英语, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abbot /'æbət/ 阿博特: Abbot 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abbott /'æbət/ 阿博特: 职业名称, 在男修道院院长任职者; 或绰号, 像男修道院院长的假装虔诚的人; 源自阿拉姆语, 含义“教父, 圣父”(father), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abbs /'æbz/ 阿布斯: 取自父名, 源自 Abel, 含义“艾贝尔之子”(son of Abel), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abby /'æbi/ 阿比: 1 Abbey 异体, 英格兰人姓氏; 2 Abigail 的昵称, 女子名。

Abbey /'æbi/ 阿布迪: Abbey 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abdie /'ædi/ 阿布迪: Abbey 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abel /'eɪb/ 艾贝: Abraham 的昵称, 男子名。

Abel /'eɪbəl/ 艾贝尔: 源自希伯来语教名, 含义“气息, 活力; 虚荣”(breath, vigour; vanity), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名。

Abell /'eɪbəl/ 艾贝尔: Abel 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abelison /'eɪbɪsən/ 艾贝尔森: 取自父名, 源自教名 Abel, 含义“艾贝尔之子”(son of Abel), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abercrombie /'æbəkɹəmbi/ 阿伯克龙比: 住所名称, 源自布立吞语, 含义“汇流 + 弯曲的”(confluence + crooked) + 地点后缀 -ech, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Abercromby /'æbəkɹəmbi/ 阿伯克龙比: Abercrombie 的异体, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Abernathy /'æbə'neɪθ/ 阿伯内西: Abernethy 的异体, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Abernethy /'æbə'neθ/ 阿伯内西: 住所名称, 源自布立吞语, 含义“汇流 + 水妖”(confluence + water sprite), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Abigail /'æbɪgeɪl/ 阿比盖尔: 源自希伯来语, 含义“教父欣喜”(father rejoiced), 女子名, 昵称 Abby, Gail, Nabby。

Able /'eɪbəl/ 埃布尔: Abel 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ableson /'eɪbɪsən/ 埃布尔森: 取自父名, 源自 Able, 含义“埃布尔之子”(son of Able), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Ablett /'æbɪt/ 阿布利特: Abel 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ablewhite /'eɪblwaɪt/ 埃布尔怀特: Ablewhite 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ablitt /'æbɪt/ 阿布利特: Abel 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ablott /'æbɪt/ 阿布洛特: Abel 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abner /'æbnər/ 阿布纳: 源自希伯来语, 含义“圣父是光明”(the father is light), 男子名。

Abraham /'eɪbrəhəm/ 亚伯拉罕: 源自希伯来语人名, 含义“众民族之父”(father of a multitude of nations), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名, 昵称 Abe, Abby, Brann。

Abrahams /'eɪbrəhənz/ 亚伯拉罕斯: 取自父名, 源自 Abraham, 含义“亚伯拉罕之子”(son of Abraham), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abrahamsen /'eɪbrəhənsən/ 亚伯拉罕森: 取自父名, 源自 Abraham, 含义“亚伯拉罕之子”(son of Abraham), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abram /'eɪbrəm/ 艾布拉姆: Abraham 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名。

Abrams /'eɪbrənz/ 艾布拉姆斯: 取自父名, 源自 Abram, 含义“艾布拉姆之子”(son of Abram), 英格兰人姓氏。

Abramson /'eɪbrənsən/ 艾布拉姆森: 取自父名, 源自 Abram, 含义“艾布拉姆之子”(son of Abram), 英格兰人姓氏。

Absalom /'æbsələm/ 阿布斯龙: 源自希伯来语人名, 含义“圣父 + 和平”(father + peace), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名。

Absalom /'æbsələm/ 阿布斯龙: Absalom 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Absolon /æbsə'lon/ 阿布索伦: Absolon 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Abby /'eɪbi/ 艾比: Abraham 的昵称, 男子名。

Abbe /æb/ 埃比: 源自古北方法语教名 + 日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的”(noble), 英格兰人姓氏。

Achard /ə'ʃɑ:/ 阿沙尔: 源自盎格鲁诺曼底法语人名, 含义“锋、尖 + 勇敢的, 坚强的”(edge, point + hardy, brave, strong), 英格兰人姓氏。

Acheson /æ'ʃən/ 艾奇逊: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackary /'ækəri/ 阿克里: 取自父名, 源自 Ackery, 显然是已废弃的 FitzAckery 的误分音节, 英格兰人姓氏。

Acker /'ækə/ 阿克: 地貌名称, 一块耕地, 源自中世纪英语, 含义“田地”(field), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackeman /'ækemən/ 阿克曼: 1 Acker 的异体; 2 身份名称, 封建制度下的佃农, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackers /'ækəz/ 阿克斯: Acker 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackery /'ækəri/ 阿克里: 取自父名, 源自 Ackery, 显然是已废弃的 FitzAckery 的误分音节, 英格兰人姓氏。

Acket /'ækt/ 阿克特: Hackett 1 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Acketts /'æktɪz/ 阿克茨: 取自父名, 源自 Hackett 1, 含义“哈克特之子”(son of Hackett), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackland /'ækland/ 阿克兰: 1 住所名称, 源自古英语人名 Aca + 古英语, 含义“小路, 小巷”(lane); 2 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“栎树 + 土地”(oak + land); 3 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“栎树 + 树林, 开垦地”(oak + wood, clearing), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackroyd /'ækroɪd/ 阿克罗伊德: 地貌名称, 栎树林中开垦地, 源自北方中世纪英语, 含义“栎树 + 开垦地”(oak + clearing), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackland /'ækland/ 阿克兰: Ackland 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackre /'ækə/ 阿克: Acker 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Ackman /'ækman/ 阿克曼: Ackeman 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Acres /'eɪkəz/ 埃克斯: Acker 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

人姓氏。

Acroyd /'ækroɪd/ 阿克罗伊德: Acckroyd 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Action /'æksən/ 阿克顿: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“栎树 + 圈用地, 居留地”(oak + enclosure, settlement), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ada /'eɪdə/ 艾达: 源自希伯来语, 含义“增添光彩者”(ornament), 或源自日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的”(noble), 也用作 Adelaide 的昵称, 女子名。

Addh /'eɪdə/ 艾达: Ada 的异体, 女子名。

Addir /'ədiə/ 阿代尔: Edgar 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adam /'ædəm/ 亚当: 源自希伯来语人名, 含义“男人, 土, 红土”(man, earth, red earth), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名, 昵称 Eddie, Yiddie。

Adams /'ædəmz/ 亚当斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adamsen /'ædəmsən/ 亚当森: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adcock /'ædɪk/ 阿德科克: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adcocks /'ædɪkɪz/ 阿德科克斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adcock, 含义“阿德科克之子”(son of Adcock), 英格兰人姓氏。

Addams /'ædəmz/ 亚当斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adderley /'ædəli/ 阿德利: 住所名称, 源自一些古英语人名 + 古英语, 含义“树林, 开垦地”(wood, clearing), 英格兰人姓氏。

Address /'ædɪs/ 阿德雷斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Addley /'ædli/ 阿迪: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Addie /'ædi/ 阿迪: 1 Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏; 2 Adelina, Adeline 等的昵称, 女子名。

Addington /'ædɪŋtən/ 阿迪顿: 住所名称, 源自古英语人名 Eadla + 古英语, 含义“居留地”(settlement), 英格兰人姓氏。

Addis /'ædɪs/ 阿迪斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

源自 Adam, 含义“亚当之子”(son of Adam), 英格兰人姓氏。

Addy /'ædi/ 阿迪: 1 Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏; 2 Adelina, Adeline 等的昵称, 女子名。

Addyman /'ædɪmən/ 阿迪曼: 源自 Addy, 含义“阿迪之子”(servant of Addy), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ade /'eɪd/ 埃德: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adeane /'ədiən/ 阿迪恩: Dean 1 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adela /'ædɪlə/ 阿德拉: 源自日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的”(noble), 女子名。

Adelaine /'ædɪleɪn/ 阿德莱恩: 源自日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的 + 世系”(noble + kind), 女子名, 昵称 Ada。

Adeline /'ædɪlin/ 阿德琳: 源自日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的”(noble), 女子名, 昵称 Addie, Addy。

Ades /'eɪdɪz/ 埃兹: 取自父名, 源自 Ade, 含义“埃德之子”(son of Ade), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adley /'ædli/ 阿迪: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adger /'ædʒə/ 阿杰: Edgar 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adie /'eɪdi/ 埃迪: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adkin /'ædɪkən/ 阿德金: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adkins /'ædɪkɪnz/ 阿德金斯: 取自父名, 源自 Adkin, 含义“阿德金之子”(son of Adkin), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adlam /'ædləm/ 阿德拉姆: 源自日耳曼语人名, 含义“高贵的 + 保护, 头盔”(noble + protection, helmet), 英格兰人姓氏。

Adlard /'ædləd/ 阿德拉德: Allard 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adlington /'ædɪlɪŋtən/ 阿德林顿: 住所名称, 源自古英语人名, 含义“富有, 繁荣 + 狼”(wealth, prosperity + wolf) + “居留地”(settlement), 英格兰人姓氏。

Admitt /'ædmɪt/ 阿德内特: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adolph /'ædɒlf/ 阿道夫: Adolphus 的异体, 男子名。

Adolphus /'ədɒlfəs/ 阿道弗斯: 源自日耳曼语, 含义“高贵的 + 狼”(noble + wolf), 男子名。

Adrian /'ædriən/ 艾德里安: 源自拉丁语, 含义“亚得里亚海的”(of the Adriatic Sea), 或“希腊城市亚得里亚的”(of the Greek city Adria), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名。

Adriana /'ædriənə/ 艾德里安娜: Adrian 的阴性, 女子名。

Adrienne /'ædriən/ 艾德里安娜: Adriana 的法语异体, 女子名。

Adshred /'ædʃrɪd/ 阿兹黑德: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“Eddi 之咩”(headland of Eddi), 英格兰人姓氏。

Ady /'eɪdi/ 阿迪: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Adye /'eɪdi/ 埃迪: Adam 的昵称, 英格兰人姓氏。

Aeneas /'iːniəs/ 埃尼斯: 源自希腊语, 含义“受称赞的”(commended), 男子名。

Affleck /'æflek/ 阿弗莱克: Auchinleck 的异体, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Afra /'æfrə/ 阿弗拉: 源自希伯来语, 含义“尘土”(dust), 女子名。

Ag /æg/ 阿格: Agnes 的昵称, 女子名。

Agar /'eɪɡə/ 阿加: Edgar 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Agars /'eɪɡəz/ 阿加斯: 取自父名, 源自 Agar, 含义“阿加之子”(son of Agar), 英格兰人姓氏。

Agate /'eɪɡət/ 埃加特: 地貌名称, 源自中世纪英语分词 a + gate, 含义“在大门口”(on gate), 英格兰人姓氏。

Agatha /'æɡəθə/ 阿加莎: 源自希腊语, 含义“美好的”(good), 女子名, 昵称 Aggie, Aggy。

Ager /'eɪɡə/ 埃杰: Edgar 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

A

Balch /bɔ:lt/ 鲍尔奇：1 源自中世纪英语，含义“梁木”(balk, beam)；2 绰号，自大者，源自中世纪英语，含义“膨胀”(swelling)，或习惯打

Cable /ˈkeɪbəl/ 凯布尔: 职业名称, 绳索制作者, 源自盎格鲁诺曼底法语, 含义“绳索”(cable), 英格兰人姓氏。

Cadbury /ˈkædəbəri/ 卡德伯里: 住所名称, 源自古英语人名 Cadea + “堡垒, 城堡”(fortress, town), 英格兰人姓氏。

Cadd /kæd/ 卡德: Cade 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Caddell /kædəl/ 卡德尔: Cadel 的异体, 不列颠人姓氏。

Caddick /kædɪk/ 卡迪克: Caddock 1 的异体, 威尔士人姓氏。

Caddie /kædi/ 卡迪: Carol 的昵称, 男子名或女子名。

Caddock /ˈkædək/ 卡多克: 1 源自古威尔士语人名, 含义“战斗”(battle), 威尔士人姓氏; 2 编号, 病弱者, 源自拉丁语, 含义“倒下”(to fall), 英格兰人姓氏。

Cade /kæd/ 凯德: 1 源自中世纪英语人名 + 日耳曼语, 含义“团, 块, 隆起”(lump, swelling); 2 职业名称, 桶匠, 源自中世纪英语, 古法语, 含义“桶”(barrel); 3 编号, 温和的人, 源自中世纪英语, 含义“家畜, 宠物”(domestic animal, pet), 英格兰人姓氏。

Caddell /kædəl/ 凯德尔: 源自古威尔士语人名, 含义“战斗”(battle), 不列颠人姓氏。

Cadge /kædʒ/ 卡奇: Cage 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Cadle /kædəl/ 卡德尔: Cadell 的异体, 不列颠人姓氏。

Cadman /ˈkædmən/ 卡德曼: 源自 Cade, 含义“凯德之仆”(servant of Cade), 英格兰人姓氏。

Cadogan /ˈkædəɡən/ 卡多根: Caddock 的昵称, 威尔士人姓氏。

Cadwalader /kædˈwɒlədə/ 卡德瓦拉德: 源自教名, 含义“战斗 + 领袖”(battle + leader), 威尔士人姓氏, 男子名。

Cadwell /ˈkædwəl/ 卡德韦尔: Caldwell 的异体, 英格兰人, 苏格兰人, 北爱尔兰人姓氏。

Caeser /ˈsɪzə/ 西泽: 源自拉丁语, 含义“多毛发的”(hairy), 男子名。

Caff /kæf/ 卡夫: Chaff 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Cafferky /ˈkæfərki/ 卡费基: McCafferty 的异体, 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Cafferty /ˈkæfərɪ/ 卡弗蒂: McCafferty 的异体, 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Caffin /kæfɪn/ 卡芬: Coffin 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Caffyn /kæfɪn/ 卡芬: Kyffin 的异体, 威尔士人姓氏。

Cage /keɪdʒ/ 凯奇: 职业名称, 兽笼或鸟笼制作者或销售者, 或囚犯看守, 源自中世纪英语, 古法语, 含义“笼, 围栏”(cage, enclosure), 英格兰人姓氏。

Cager /ˈkeɪdʒə/ 凯杰: Cage 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Cagney /ˈkæɡni/ 卡格尼: 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, 含义“辩护人”(pleader), 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Cahill /ˈkæhɪl/ 卡希尔: 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, 含义“战斗 + 强大的”(battle + powerful, mighty), 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Cain /keɪn/ 凯恩: 1 编号, 瘦高个子, 源自中世纪英语及古法语, 含义“杖, 芦苇”(cane, reed); 英格兰人姓氏; 2 住所名称, 源自高卢语, 含义“战斗 + 田地, 平原”(battle + field, plain), 英格兰人姓氏; 3 Coyne 2, 3 的异体, 马恩岛人姓氏。

Caine /keɪn/ 凯恩: Cain 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Caines /keɪnz/ 凯恩斯: Keynes 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Cains /keɪnz/ 凯恩斯: Keynes 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Caird /keɪd/ 凯尔德: 职业名称, 源自盖尔语, 含义“工匠, 小工匠”(craftsman, tinker), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Cairduff /ˈkeɪrduf/ 凯恩达夫: 住所名称, 源自盖尔语, 含义“石塚 + 黑的”(cairn + black), 苏格兰人, 北爱尔兰人姓氏。

Cairns /keɪnz/ 凯恩斯: 地貌名称, 源自盖尔语, 含义“石塚”(cairn), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Cakebread /ˈkeɪkbred/ 凯克布雷德: 职业名称, 花押面包制作者, 源自中世纪英语, 含义“精粉做的扁平面包 + 面包”(flat loaf made

from fine flour + bread), 英格兰人姓氏。

Calcott /ˈkɒlkɒt/ 考尔科特: Caldicott 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Calcutt /ˈkɒlkʊt/ 考尔卡特: Caldicott 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Caldcock /ˈkɒldəkɒk/ 考尔德科特: Caldicott 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Calder /ˈkældə/ 考尔德: 1 住所名称, 源自古诺斯语, 含义“小牛 + 河谷”(calf + valley), 苏格兰人姓氏; 2 住所名称, 源自威尔士语, 含义“严厉的 + 水, 溪流”(hard, harsh + water, stream), 英格兰人姓氏。

Calderon /ˈkɒldərən/ 考尔德伦: 职业名称, 小炉匠或制锅者, 源自古法语, 含义“釜, 锅”(cauldron), 英格兰人姓氏。

Caldenwood /ˈkɒldəwud/ 考尔德伍德: 住所名称, 源自河流名 Calder + 中世纪英语, 含义“树林”(wood), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Caldicott /ˈkɒldɪkɒt/ 考尔迪科特: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“寒冷 + 农舍, 住宅”(cold + cottage, dwelling), 英格兰人姓氏。

Caldwell /ˈkɒldwəl/ 考尔德威尔: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“寒冷 + 泉, 溪流”(cold + spring, stream), 英格兰人, 苏格兰人, 北爱尔兰人姓氏。

Caleb /ˈkeɪləb/ 凯莱布: 源自希伯来语, 含义“狗 + 勇敢的”(dog + bold), 男子名。

Calfe /kæf/ 卡夫: 编号或职业名称, 养小牛者, 源自古诺斯语或古英语, 含义“小牛”(calf), 英格兰人姓氏。

Callaghan /ˈkæləɡən/ 卡拉汉: 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, 含义“争斗”(contention, strife), 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Callan /ˈkælən/ 卡伦: 1 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, Cathal 的昵称, 爱尔兰人姓氏; 2 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, 含义“岩石”(rock), 苏格兰人姓氏。

Callander /ˈkæləndə/ 卡兰德: 1 职业名称, 乳牛发布者, 源自拉丁语, 含义“滚子”(roller), 英格兰人姓氏; 2 住所名称, 含义不详, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Callaway /ˈkæləweɪ/ 卡拉韦: Calloway 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Calcott /ˈkɒlkɒt/ 考尔科特: Caldicott 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Callen /ˈkælən/ 卡伦: Callan 的异体, 爱尔兰人, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Callender /ˈkæləndə/ 卡伦德: Callander 的异

体, 英格兰人, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Callery /ˈkæləri/ 卡勒里: McIlwraith 的异体, 苏格兰人, 爱尔兰人姓氏。

Calley /ˈkæli/ 考利: Cayley 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Callie /ˈkɒli/ 考利: Cayley 的异体, 英格兰人姓氏。

Callister /ˈkælistə/ 卡利斯特: 取自父名, 源自 Mac + Alexander, 含义“亚历山大之子”(son of Alexander), 马恩岛人姓氏。

Callow /ˈkæləu/ 卡洛: 1 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“光亮 + 山”(bare + hill), “寒冷 + 山”(cold + hill), 或“光亮 + 隐蔽处”(bare + nook), 英格兰人姓氏; 2 清源不详, 英格兰人姓氏; 3 盖尔语姓氏的英语形式, 源自人名, 含义“苗条的, 清秀的”(slender, comely), 马恩岛人姓氏。

Calloway /ˈkæləweɪ/ 卡洛韦: 住所名称, 源自古北方法语, 含义“卵石”(pebble), 英格兰人姓氏。

Callum /ˈkæləm/ 卡勒姆: Coleman 1 的异体, 苏格兰人姓氏。

Caloe /ˈkæləu/ 卡洛: Callow 的异体, 英格兰人, 马恩岛人姓氏。

Calver /ˈkælvə/ 卡尔弗: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“小牛 + 岭”(calf + ridge), 英格兰人姓氏。

Calverley /ˈkælvərɪ/ 卡尔弗利: 住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“小牛 + 树林, 开垦地”(calf + wood, clearing), 英格兰人姓氏。

Calvert /ˈkælvət/ 卡尔弗特: 职业名称, 牧牛人, 源自古英语, 含义“小牛 + 牧人”(calf + herdsman), 英格兰人姓氏, 男子名。

Calvin /ˈkælvɪn/ 卡尔文: 源自拉丁语, 含义“秃的”(bald), 男子名。

Calwell /ˈkælwəl/ 卡尔韦尔: Caldwell 的异体, 英格兰人, 苏格兰人, 北爱尔兰人姓氏。

Canber /ˈkæmbə/ 坎伯: 职业名称, 源自制作者或销售者, 或梳理羊毛或亚麻者, 源自古英语, 含义“梳子”(comb) + -er, 英格兰人姓氏。

Camden /ˈkæmdən/ 卡姆登: 可能是住所名称, 源自古英语, 含义“圈用地 + 河谷”(enclosure + valley), 英格兰人姓氏。

Camel /ˈkæmɪl/ 卡默尔: 编号, 源自盎格鲁诺曼底法语, 含义“骆驼”(camel), 英格兰人姓氏。

Camellia /ˈkæmlɪə/ 卡米莉亚: 源自意大利语, 含义“山茶花”(cannella), 女子名。

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)	
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	CIVIL ACTION No.
)	05-11598-WGY
)	
CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS,)	<u>DECLARATION</u>
ET AL.,)	<u>THREE-JUDGE COURT</u>
)	
Defendants.)	
_____)	

DECLARATION OF YILU MA

I, Yilu Ma, make the following declaration based on personal knowledge:

1. I am the manager of interpreter services at Boston Medical Center, and have been a professional interpreter for over 20 years. I have taught courses at Boston University and Cambridge College in translation and medical interpretation. From 1991 to 1993, I worked in the protocol section of the Chinese embassy in Moscow, and concurrently acted as interpreter for the Chinese ambassador. I hold a Bachelor of Arts degree in British and American literature, a post-graduate degree in linguistics, a Master of Arts degree in international relations from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University and Master of Science degree in computer science from Rivier College. I co-authored the New-Age Chinese-English Dictionary in 2000 and the Concise English-Chinese Encyclopedia in 1997.

2. I am originally from Beijing, China, and my native language is Mandarin Chinese; I am also fluent in English.

3. I have been asked to provide my professional opinion on the methodology of translating/transliterating English names into Chinese. I am doing this voluntarily, without financial compensation.

4. As a professional translator, I have translated/transliterated English names for over 20 years. Transliteration of English names has been routinely done in Chinese daily newspapers and publications for decades.

5. There are standard practices to transliterating names that are followed by Chinese newspapers and translators. First, one should choose a Chinese character in close proximity in sound to the English syllables of a name. Second, choose a Chinese character that is normally used in Chinese names and is gender appropriate. Third, choose Chinese characters that have no

meaning, are neutral sounding, or when placed together, have no meaning. The transliterated name is sometimes followed by the English name in parenthesis to make sure that no confusion occurs, particularly for names that sound similar. For example, Sam Yoon would appear as 尹常賢 (Sam Yoon). If these rules are followed, the Chinese reader will know that the Chinese characters represent a name.

6. An English syllable can have any number of Chinese characters that can represent it, but there is also a set of generally established characters representing certain syllables. For example, 'ton' as in Clinton, Boston, Lexington, translators would automatically use a particular Chinese character that is already well known to the community to represent that syllable sound. Additionally, there are some common names, such as William, Robertson, Clinton, Romney, that already have generally accepted Chinese equivalents.

7. When translating, one should think of one's audience. It is important to look at what is already out in the public domain, e.g., newspapers and publications in circulation in the target community. In Boston, there are generally two accepted systems of translation for names, proper names, geographic locations:

- a. based on the Chinese Pinyin system, which is a Romanization pronunciation system for transliterating Chinese characters. Employing the Pinyin system, the English name is translated based on the Mandarin sound.
- b. based on the Cantonese sound (publications like the Singtao Daily have roots in Hong Kong, thus Hong Kong journalists).

8. If a public figure has been written about in Chinese newspapers, s/he ordinarily will already have a transliterated name. A transliterated name in the public domain will ordinarily be followed in usage by other newspapers, publications, and translators. However, there are times when the names of public figures or government officials are transliterated differently into Chinese, reflecting the geographic location of the translator, be it from mainland China, Hong Kong, or Taiwan. In my opinion, these different translations are neutral, carrying no personal bias or political agendas.

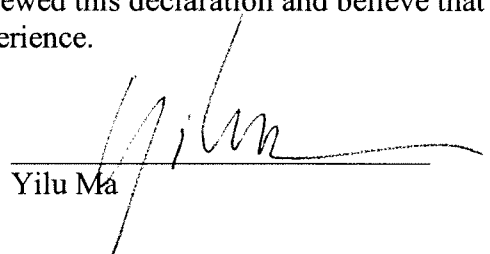
9. I have reviewed the affidavits of Kai Lau and Guang Yang, and their transliterations of the names: Deval Patrick, Tommy Thompson, and Bill Richardson, Barack Obama, Mitt Romney, and Fred Thompson. In my opinion, their translations basically followed the standards of translating English names into Chinese, even if in a few cases, they used different Chinese characters, reflecting the translators' country of origin or the dialect they speak. A Chinese reader would know that this is a transliterated name and would give no meaning to the individual words,

10. I would like to make one more point. Experienced translators would never let his or her political opinion influence the translation work, favoring one person, showing bias against another, especially in such highly sensitive situations. On the other hand, one needs to trust the political wisdom of the voters; they will not simply vote someone just because his or her name sounds better; they pay attention to the candidate's platform and views on the issues that most concern them.

I declare under the penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief. I have reviewed this declaration and believe that it accurately reflects my statements, opinion, and experience.

Dated: July 23, 2007

Yilu Ma

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Yilu Ma', is written over a horizontal line. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'Y' and a cursive 'Ma'.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-against-

CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 05-11598WGY

THREE-JUDGE COURT

DECLARATION OF JOE WEI

I, Joe Wei, a/k/a Bi Chou Wei, declare under penalty of perjury that the following is true and correct:

1. I am employed by the *World Journal*, the largest read Chinese-language newspaper in North America, but I am providing this declaration voluntarily and not as a part of my official duties and responsibilities.

2. I have been the National Desk Editor since June 2003. Before I was promoted to National Desk Editor, I was a Metro Desk Editor for six years and a reporter on the U.S. Political beat and the U.S. Court beat. I have worked at *World Journal* for the last nineteen years.

3. I am bilingual in speaking, reading, and writing in English and Chinese. I write and edit articles in Chinese for *World Journal*. I immigrated to the U.S. from Taiwan twenty-six years ago.

4. *World Journal* was founded in 1976 and is distributed daily throughout the United States and Canada. *World Journal* publishes six editions on the East Coast, including the Boston

Edition, two editions on the North West Coast, three editions on the South West Coast and two editions in Canada.

5. *World Journal's* circulation in the United States approaches 400,000 copies per day, with approximately 100,000 copies per day circulated in the Northeastern part of the United States. Circulation in the Boston, Massachusetts area is close to 30,000 copies per day. Approximately up to one-quarter of the Chinese individuals living in the United States who read Chinese-language daily newspapers read the *World Journal*.

6. During my nineteen years at *World Journal*, I have had extensive experience with the translation of English names into Chinese. And in particular, from my nineteen years as a reporter and an editor on the subject of the U.S. Political beat, I am very familiar with the process by which candidate names are translated in the Chinese media from English into Chinese.

7. *World Journal* takes the translation of candidate names very seriously. In the first instance, if a candidate seeks public office, the candidate should have a Chinese name for our readers. Accordingly, *World Journal* encourages political candidates to translate their own names for use in the newspaper.

8. When a candidate does not supply *World Journal* with a translation, the newspaper consults other media sources to determine if a translation for the candidate's name already exists, or else translates the name itself.

9. *World Journal* applies a common methodology used throughout Chinese language news media for the translation of non-Chinese names.

10. Put simply, each part of the name (i.e., first name, middle name, surname) is rendered in Chinese characters which represent sounds existing in the Chinese language that

closely approximate, when placed together, the sound of that part of the name when spoken in English. This process results in the selection of Chinese characters that sound like the English name, rather than a selection of Chinese characters with the same meaning as the English words, this process is sometimes referred to as transliteration, which is an inherent part of translating English into Chinese.

11. In our transliteration process, we break the English names into several parts in accordance with the phonetic sounds. We assign a meaningful Chinese character to each sound. We would prefer the names of candidates to be represented in three Chinese characters, which is how most Chinese names are represented. However, we will use more characters if the candidates' names have more than three syllables.

12. The person translating the name has some discretion when choosing characters, because different characters may have similar phonetic qualities. This discretion is limited by the accepted practice of assigning characters whose meanings are common and neutral, as well as making sure the characters chosen have the correct gender for the person whose name is being translated.

13. Well-known candidates may already have a widely-used translation assigned to their name. Similarly, common English first names (such as Paul, Christopher, William, and Joe) and surnames (such as Smith and Jones) have standard translations used throughout the Chinese community. These translations may be found in English-to-Chinese dictionaries.

14. Uncommon names or new names to our readers may require new translations. A reporter who is the first to encounter a name usually assigns a translation when s/he filed the story. The process of assigning a translation may take as few as ten minutes or as much as one hour. An editor must then discuss and approve the reporter's proposed translation.

15. It is my understanding that other Chinese language media organizations use a similar process for translating English names into Chinese.

16. Newspapers in China and Taiwan translate the names of well-known Western leaders on a daily basis. For example, the names of politicians such as George Bush and Bill Clinton are standardized in Chinese communities worldwide, with minor differences that demonstrate the level of skill of transliteration of the translator, yet the names are widely recognizable to all Chinese.

17. Once a translated name is introduced in a newspaper or other Chinese language media source, the candidate becomes known by that translated name in the Chinese community. The Chinese community associates the candidate with his or her translated Chinese name.

I declare under the penalty of perjury and pursuant to Title 28 of the United States Code, Section 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief.

Dated: July 23, 2007

Joe Wei
Joe Wei
魏 魏 1st

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-against-

CITY OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, et al.,

Defendants.

Civil Action No. 05-11598WGY

THREE-JUDGE COURT

AFFIRMATION OF GLENN D. MAGPANTAY

I, Glenn D. Magpantay, affirm that:

1. I am a staff attorney at the Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (“AALDEF”) where I coordinate AALDEF’s voting rights program.

2. I have overseen AALDEF’s annual multilingual nonpartisan exit polls of Asian American voters since 1998. AALDEF has conducted multilingual nonpartisan exit polls in Massachusetts in 2002, 2004, and 2006.

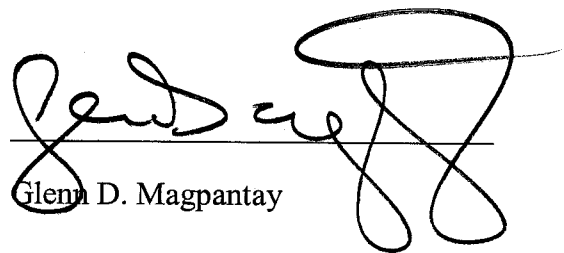
3. Collectively attached to this affirmation as Exhibit 1 are true copies of the national reports (the “Reports”) summarizing the exit poll findings from 2004 and 2006, *The Asian American Vote 2004: A Report on the Multilingual Exit Poll in the 2004 Presidential Election* and *The Asian American Vote in the 2006 Midterm Elections*. The methodology used in these exit polls is described in the Reports.

4. Collectively attached to this Affirmation as Exhibit 2 are two-page narratives and power point slides that summarize the findings in the Reports for Massachusetts in 2004 and 2006.

I declare under the penalty of perjury and pursuant to Title 28 of the United States Code, Section 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief.

Dated: _____

7/23/07



Glenn D. Magpantay

Table of Exhibits

Exhibit 1 – *The Asian American Vote 2004: A Report on the Multilingual Exit Poll in the 2004 Presidential Election*, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2005); *The Asian American Vote in the 2006 Midterm Elections*, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2007).

Exhibit 2 - *The Asian American Vote 2004: The Massachusetts Asian American Vote*, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2005); *The Asian American Vote 2004: A Report on the Multilingual Exit Poll in the 2004 Presidential Election*, Presentation, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2005); *The Asian American Vote in Massachusetts*, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2007); *The Asian American Vote: A Report on the Multilingual Exit Poll in the 2006 Midterm Elections: Massachusetts*, Presentation, Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund (2007).